

JPRS 79315

27 October 1981

Korean Affairs Report

No. 168



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

27 October 1981

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 168

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

AAPSO Denounces U.S. for Increasing Arms in S. Korea (KCNA, 8 Oct 81).....	1
'NODONG SINMUN' Hits Chon's Anti-Corruption Move as Drama (KCNA, 15 Oct 81).....	2
Choe Hong-Hui, Party Tour Chongjin (KCNA, 13 Oct 81).....	4
Choe Hong-Hui, Party Call Kim Chong-il, Kim Il-song Brilliant Leader (KCNA, 10 Oct 81).....	5
Taekwondo Delegation Visits Nampo (KCNA, 19 Oct 81).....	7
Carazo Voices Support for ROK Peace Efforts (YONHAP, 14 Oct 81).....	8
Seoul Students Pledge Loyalty to Kim Il-song (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 11 Oct 81).....	9
ROK Daily Reports Further on N. Korean Spy Ring (THE KOREA TIMES, 14 Oct 81).....	10
JSP Committee Adopts Policy on Korea (KCNA, 13 Oct 81).....	12
Japanese Visitors Demand U.S. Pullout From Korea (KCNA, 13 Oct 81).....	13
Italian Festival Delegates on Reunification (KCNA, 8 Oct 81).....	14

PCE Festival Delegates Issue Statement on Korea (KCNA, 9 Oct 81).....	15
S. Koreans Praise Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il (KCNA, 15 Oct 81).....	16
Briefs	
Chon Clique 'Strangler of Press'	17
Student Demonstrators Arrested	17
'Clique' Sentences University Student	17
Student Scatters Antigovernment Leaflets	18
Japanese Group's Visit Denounced	18
U.S.-Built Wall on DMZ	18
Observer to UN Holds Press Conference	18
Seaga Expresses Support for Chon	19
Komeito Shifts Policy to Pro-Seoul	19
'NODONG SINMUN' Group Returns	19
Students Stage Antigovernment Demonstrations	19
Students Demand Chon's Resignation	20

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK Summary of Administrative Reorganization Plan (THE KOREA HERALD, 16 Oct 81).....	21
Seoul Daily Hails Administrative Reorganization (Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 16 Oct 81).....	27
ROK Daily Comments on Administrative Realignment (Pak Chang-sok; THE KOREA TIMES, 16 Oct 81).....	29
Need for Peaceful Transfer of Power Discussed (TONG-A ILBO, 13 Oct 81).....	31
Speeches by Opposition Party Leaders Reported (CHOSON ILBO, 6 Oct 81).....	33
DKP Head on Yusin System, Press Freedom (Yu Chi-song; HANGUK ILBO, 6 Oct 81).....	35
Government, Parties Agree To Repeal Yusin ERA Law (YONHAP, 17 Oct 81).....	38
ROK Officials on Press Law, Local Autonomy (TONG-A ILBO, 14 Oct 81).....	39
DKP Assemblyman Questions Economic Policy (CHOSON ILBO, 13 Oct 81).....	40

Seoul Daily Views Civil Rights, Criminal Law (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 9 Oct 81).....	41
Former NCU Deputies To Form Society (TONG-A ILBO, 10 Oct 81).....	43
ROK Arrests Energy Ministry Officials for Bribery (THE KOREA TIMES, 13 Oct 81).....	44
ROK Assembly Questions Government Ministers (THE KOREA HERALD, 15 Oct 81).....	45
Nam Answers Lawmakers Questions 8 October (THE KOREA HERALD, 9 Oct 81).....	47
Briefs	
Rewriting of 242 Laws	49
DJP Committee Chairman	49
Energy Minister's Dismissal Sought	49
Press Coordination Members	50

ECONOMY

ROK Expects 7 Percent Economic Growth in 1981 (THE KOREA HERALD, 13 Oct 81).....	51
ROK Planning Minister on ASEAN Projects (YONHAP, 8 Oct 81).....	53
ROK, ASEAN Companies Negotiate on Joint Ventures (YONHAP, 9 Oct 81).....	54
ROK, ASEAN Business Leaders Agree on Cooperation (YONHAP, 8 Oct 81).....	56
Economic Implications of Seoul Olympic Games Examined (THE KOREA TIMES, 4 Oct 81).....	59
'YONHAP' Reviews ROK Shipbuilding Capacity, Prospects (YONHAP, 17 Oct 81).....	61
ROK To Become World's Fifth Largest Shipbuilder (YONHAP, 15 Oct 81).....	63
Briefs	
Bond Issues for Electric Development	64
Semiconductor Industry Development Plans	64
IBRD Interested in Dam Projects	64
Assembly Approval of Loan Plans	65

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Need for Qualified Interpreters Becomes Acute (YONHAP, 13 Oct 81).....	66
Briefs	
English in Primary Schools	67

POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

Seoul Daily Views Walker's Speech on U.S.-ROK Cultural Ties (TONG-A ILBO, 7 Oct 81).....	68
ROK Plans To Promote Overseas Emigration (THE KOREA TIMES, 16 Oct 81).....	69
Briefs	
Population Planning Program Proposed	71

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Costa Rican President Arrives for 3-Day Visit (YONHAP, 12 Oct 81).....	72
Chon Addresses Dinner Honoring Costa Rican President (YONHAP, 14 Oct 81).....	74
ROK, Jamaican Prime Ministers Discuss Cooperation (THE KOREA HERALD, 11 Oct 81).....	75
Seoul Daily Views Caribbean Leaders' ROK Visits (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 13 Oct 81).....	77
AARRO Conference Opens in Seoul; Nam Speaks (YONHAP, 16 Oct 81).....	79
Nam Urges Japan To Play Due Security Role (KYODO, 8 Oct 81).....	80
Gap Between Korea, Japan Studied (Editorial; TOITSU NIPPON, 23 Sep 81).....	81
Briefs	
Costa Rican President Address	84
Sportsman Exchanges With E. Europe	84

FOREIGN TRADE

ROK, U.S. Officials Agree on Agricultural Ties (YONHAP, 13 Oct 81).....	85
--	----

ROK Daily Discusses Rising Import Barriers (Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 9 Oct 81).....	86
Briefs	
1982 Export Target Increased	88
TV Exports Create Controversy	88
Domestic Raw Materials	88
ROK, New Zealand Trade Cooperation	89
NORTH KOREA	
POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT	
Yim Chun-chu Attends Meeting Marking Kim Visit (KCNA, 9 Oct 81).....	90
'NODONG SINMUN' Reminisces on 'Glorious Days' (KCNA, 12 Oct 81).....	91
Briefs	
Kim Il-song Works	94
MILITARY AFFAIRS	
Information on DPRK Military Units.....	95
ECONOMY	
Economy Develops Rapidly (KCNA, 15 Oct 81).....	97
Kim Il-song Greets Construction of New Plant (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 10 Oct 81).....	98
Briefs	
Cargo Ship Built in Chongjin	100
Pyongyang Trolley Plant	100
Railway Improvements	101
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	
Education Makes Rapid Progress in DPRK (KCNA, 13 Oct 81).....	102
Briefs	
Chong Chun-ki Meets Students	104
New Mineral Water Spring	104

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

Meeting Marks 'KOREA TODAY,' 'KOREA' Publication (KCNA, 15 Oct 81).....	105
Yim Chun-chu at Meeting on Journalists Union Day (KCNA, 13 Oct 81).....	106

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Groups in Japan Call for Better Ties With DPRK (KCNA, 6 Oct 81).....	108
Briefs	
Koreans From Japan	110
Hwang Chang-yop Meets Delegations	110
Chong Chun-ki Meets Chongnyon Journalists	110
Administration Council Fetes Groups	110
Korean Football Association Group	111
Korean Group in Japan	111
Chongnyon Delegations	111

FOREIGN RELATIONS

'Arafat Tours Sites in Pyongyang (KCNA, 11 Oct 81).....	112
WFTU Bulletin Marks DPRK Anniversary (KCNA, 13 Oct 81).....	113
Daily Hits S. Korean Foreign Minister's Speech (KCNA, 7 Oct 81).....	114
Indian Education, Culture Delegation Visits (KCNA, 13, 14 Oct 81).....	115
Delegation Arrives	
Party for Delegation	
'NODONG SINMUN' Supports Nonaligned Movement (KCNA, 15 Oct 81).....	117
'NODONG SINMUN' Marks Zimbabwe Treaty Anniversary (KCNA, 12 Oct 81).....	119
Papers Welcome Angolan President's Visit (KCNA, 16 Oct 81).....	121
Foreign Meetings Praise Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il (KCNA, 8 Oct 81).....	123

Newspapers Carry Articles on Kim Il-song's Work (KCNA, 8 Oct 81).....	125
'MINJU CHOSON' Commemorates National Day of DPRK (KCNA, 15 Oct 81).....	127
China's Celebration of 1911 Revolution (KCNA, 12 Oct 81).....	128
Papers Observe Formation of Anti-Imperialism Union (KCNA, 16 Oct 81).....	130
Choe Hong-hui Visits Various Places in DPRK (KCNA, 16 Oct 81).....	132
Guyanese Plan for Kim Il-song 70th Birthday (KCNA, 17 Oct 81).....	133
Briefs	
Journalists Delegation to Bulgaria	134
Austrian Court President	134
WHO Delegation	134
DPRK, Foreign Delegations	134
Indian Scholars Delegation	135
Hungarian Delegation	135
Polish Agriculture Delegation	135
Ghanaian Chuche Delegation	135
Ghanaian Journalists Delegation	135
Portuguese Kimilsongism Delegation	135
UNESCO Official	135
Mexican Commerce Delegation	135
Foreign Delegations	136
Polish Technology Delegation	136
DPRK, Foreign Delegations	136
Mexican Trade Institute Group	136
DPRK Delegation to Niger	136
Message From Bulgaria's Zhivkov	136
Ambassador to Barbados Appointed	137
Japanese Greet New Friendship Group	137
Hwang Chang-yop Greets GDR Counterpart	137
Yi Chong-ok Greets GDR's Willi Stoph	137
Vietnamese Harvesting Help	137
Trade Union Delegation Returns	138
KWP Greets Jamaican Party	138
New Ambassador to St Vincent Grenadines	138
Bangladesh Paper Praises Leaders	138
Soviet Media Report Plenary Meeting	138
PRC Media Report Plenary Meeting	139
'Arafat Presents Gift	139
Anti-Imperialist Statuette to 'Arafat	139
Meeting Marks Polish Army Day	139

Benin President Meets Ambassador	140
Newspaper Delegation to Romania	140
Radio-TV Delegation Returns From Pakistan	140
Reply Message From SRV	140
Embassies Abroad Mark KWP Anniversary	140
Yi Chong-ok Receives Vietnamese Message	141
Reply From MPR's Tsedenbal	141
Hwang Chang-yop Meets Bangladesh Delegation	141
Kim Il-song Greet PDRY Premier	141
Message to British Labor Party	142
Embassy Officials Help in Farming	142
Ties With Sierra Leone Commemorated	142
Syrian Army Delegation Departs	143
Delegations Arrive for LSWYK Congress	143
Mexican Communist Party Greeted	143
Journalists Delegation to Bulgaria	143
Socialist Countries Mark KWP Founding	143
Asian Games Federation	144
Sierra Leone National Conference	144
Envoy Meets Guinea-Bissau President	145
Message From 'Arafat	145
Message From Yugoslavia's Kraigher	145
PRC Arts Exhibition	146
Indian Education Minister Visits	146
Danish Chuche Study Group	146
Ambassador to Cape Verde Presents Credentials	146
Munich University Official Met	147
Reply From BPR Official	147

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'NODONG SINMUN' Marks 'World Food Day'	
(KCNA, 17 Oct 81).....	148
Paper Calls for New International Economic Order	
(KCNA, 10 Oct 81).....	149

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

AAPSO DENOUNCES U.S. FOR INCREASING ARMS IN S. KOREA

SK081541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--The Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization appeals to all the peaceloving people, national organizations and their affiliated organizations to denounce the large-scale arms buildup of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and launch a big campaign for expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

So says a statement issued by the permanent secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization on 28 September.

Pointing out that the bellicose Reagan administration has recently disclosed its criminal plan to deploy even neutron bombs in South Korea, the statement says: The U.S. imperialists have already stockpiled a large number of nuclear warheads in South Korea. Their destructive power is far greater than 1,000 times that of the atomic bombs which the U.S. imperialists dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japan during the Second World War.

The total "military sales loan" of the U.S. imperialists to South Korea in the fiscal 1981 amounts to \$176 million and this accounts for one-third of the total amount of "aid" of the U.S. imperialists to Asian and Pacific countries in the fiscal year.

The U.S. imperialists arms buildup has become all the more undisguised since the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique seized "power."

The Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization bitterly denounces the U.S. imperialists for deploying large quantities of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons as a wanton violation of the resolution of the United Nations and the Korean armistice agreement and strongly demands them to put an immediate end to all war preparations.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce the anachronistic policy towards Korea and withdraw their aggressive troops and all destructive weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' HITS CHON'S ANTI-CORRUPTION MOVE AS DRAMA

SK151534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan group, under the slogan of combating corruption, detained or "transferred" "government officials" including the coal section chief of the puppet ministry of power resources on charges of "involvement in a low-quality briquette scandal."

This is the topic of a signed article of NODONG SINMUN today headlined "Like Master, Like Man," which says: Making public this "case," the Chon Tu-hwan group kicked up a row to create the impression that they were going to uproot the practices of corruption between the "government" officials concerned and the briquette makers and "protect" the life of the common people through the "anti-solicitation campaign." But, this is one more third-rate drama for fooling public opinion and winning the favour of the people.

The "low-quality briquette scandal" in which the puppet power structure and the briquette dealers conspired with each other is but the visible tip of the submerged iceberg of the scandals in vogue within the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist group and the puppet ruling machines.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself, after he climbed to the seat of "supreme power" by "soliciting favours" of his American patron, misappropriated 100 and several dozen thousand million won through two times of "roundup of illicit fortune-makers backed by power" and embezzled a fabulous amount of 300,000 million won through a series of raise of bank rates and exchange rate and the lift of oil prices. This is no secret to anyone. It is not fortuitous that the coal section chief of the puppet ministry of power resources, who was branded as the mastermind of the "low-quality briquette scandal," failed to account for 50 million won out of the total 400 million won he took from the "coal association" during the last 1 year, clarifying only the outlay of 350 million won. Why did the puppet prosecution leave the whereabouts of the 50 million won in obscurity, failing to clarify it, if it had not fallen into the pocket of traitor Chon Tu-hwan?

Branding the Chon Tu-hwan group as the chieftain and mastermind of corruption in South Korea, the commentary says: Like master, like man.

The punishment of a few "government officials" involved in the "low-quality briquette scandal" by the Chon Tu-hwan group this time was a trick to evade its responsibility for the crime and quell the growing voice of protest by shifting it onto the fries when discontent at the low quality and high price of the briquette burst forth among the people.

If corruption is to be eradicated in South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan, the despicable traitor and mastermind of scandals, must be removed first of all and the military fascist rule be brought to an end.

CSO: 4120/29

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHOE HONG-HUI, PARTY TOUR CHONGJIN

SK130503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party now staying in the homeland visited Chongjin.

They went first with deep reverence to a statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song erected in the city. Then they visited the Kim Chaek iron and steel works.

I have never imagined that the city, a small town in the past, has changed its looks beyond recognition, Mr Choe Hong-hui noted, and said: In the past Chongjin was a military base of the Japanese imperialists for the invasion of the Asian mainland. But today the city has turned into a developed industrial district under the wise leadership of the great President Kim Il-song.

While inspecting this iron and steel works alone, I have clearly realised that the economic power of the country is very great and the national strength is tremendous.

The rise of a nation depends upon a great leader, I think.

All these amazing changes in the homeland are attributable entirely to the correct leadership of the great President Kim Il-song.

Expressing the firm determination to make their contribution, though humble, to the cause of putting an early end to the tragedy of the territorial division, the members of Mr Choe Hong-hui's party wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great President Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Kim Chong-il for the day of glory.

Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party watched an exhibition performance of our Taekwondo players in Chongjin.

CSO: 4120/29

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHOE HONG-HUI, PARTY CALL KIM CHONG-IL, KIM IL-SONG BRILLIANT LEADER

SK101557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)—Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taegwondo, and his party now staying in the socialist homeland visited revolutionary battle sites in Yanggang Province from 5 to 7 October.

They first saw with reverence a statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and large groups of sculptures erected by the Lake Samji, while hearing about the immortal revolutionary feats performed by the great leader, the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle.

Noting that the statue of the great leader has been built grandiously against the background of Mt Paektu, they said with deep admiration that the grand monument is a masterpiece of the world.

Through our inspection we clearly realized that the dear leader initiated and guided the construction of the battle sites and erection of such a wonderful grand monument, they said, and stressed: Mr Kim Chong-il is indeed a brilliant leader.

Then, they went to the Samjiyon revolutionary museum and the Chongbong camp.

Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party climbed Mt Paektu, the holy mountain of revolution, after inspecting the revolutionary battle sites in Pochonbo and Taehongdan.

While inspecting the Pochonbo revolutionary battle sites, one of them said that he deepened his knowledge of the history of the revolutionary struggle of the great president. He continued: General Kim Il-song was possessed of extraordinary intelligence and art of command already in the young age of 20 and organised and commanded the Pochonbo battle widely known to the world.

This was why overseas compatriots praised him as a young general and General Kim Il-song already at that time.

General Kim Il-song is indeed the outstanding military strategist and most ardent patriot who turned a large army of the enemy to play in his hands with his clairvoyance.

People can get a better knowledge of the greatness of the general when they come and see this historic place, a beacon of hope for the small nations in their liberation struggle.

On the top of Mt Paektu, Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party said that they could not repress deep emotions, while looking down the clear water of the Lake Chonji and beautiful mountains and rivers of the homeland. They shouted at the top of their voices "long live the great President Kim Il-song!" and "long live the national reunification!" expressing due reverence for the respected and beloved leader.

Noting that their life-long desire to come and see Mt Paektu was realised, they extended thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song for bestowing the honour upon them. Mr Choe Hong-hui said: Mt Paektu is always cherished dear in my heart. I most deeply respect and revere the great president. Because General Kim Il-song is a great man of the nation who waged an anti-Japanese war for many years in Mt Paektu and in the Manchurian plain and eventually liberated the fatherland, at the time of the 1919 movement representatives of the nation shouted "long live independence." But independence was not achieved.

In the trying period of the Japanese imperialist rule it was only General Kim Il-song who waged the anti-Japanese war for many years in Mt Paektu, overcoming all sorts of difficulties.

General Kim Il-song is the peerless patriot in the world.

Saying that when they commanded a view of mountains and rivers of the homeland from the top of Mt Paektu, they felt a more ardent desire for the country's reunification, Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party stressed: Our fatherland of the same land should be reunified at the earliest date.

CSO: 4120/29

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TAEKWONDO DELEGATION VISITS NAMPO

SK191024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party staying in the homeland visited the Kumsong tractor plant on 13 October.

It is a miracle that this plant which could not make properly even a hoe or a sickle in the past has now developed into a modern factory producing tens of thousands of tractors annually, they said. This plant, they added, makes us feel strength and national pride and honour.

A member of the party said: Through the inspection of this plant alone, we could immediately perceive the fatherly love and outstanding leadership of President Kim Il-song for freeing the working people from backbreaking toil.

Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party went round Nampo. Saying that Nampo which was insignificant in the past has undergone a tremendous change, leaving no trace of its old look, Mr Choe Hong-hui stressed: Everywhere in the north construction has progressed successfully, there is no gulf between the rich and the poor and everyone enjoys a happy life.

The compatriots in the homeland owe this welfare state good to live in entirely to the correct leadership of President Kim Il-song.

Another member of the party said that such inexhaustible resource and strength displayed today by our once forsaken nation are a product of the man-centred policy for bringing up people into a most powerful beings. He added that the chuche idea discovered by President Kim Il-song is, indeed, a great idea.

The party also inspected the Nampo glassware factory.

On the same day, they watched an exhibition performance of Taekwondo players of our country in Nampo.

CSO: 4120/29

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CARAZO VOICES SUPPORT FOR ROK PEACE EFFORTS

SK140322 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 14 Oct (YONHAP)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carzo Odio Wednesday said the Korean question, like all other disputes, should be resolved by dialogue, and declared that North Korea's refusal to comply with Seoul's initiatives calling for an inter-Korean dialogue indicated that the communist country was not desirous of peace.

Speaking at a news conference prior to his departure following a three-day state visit here, Carazo described the recent increase in the two-way trade between South Korea and Costa Rica as a "good sign" for future economic cooperation between the two countries, and called for more bilateral cooperation in the private sector to accelerate such cooperation.

He said the Costa Rican people appreciate the role South Korea plays as a bulwark against not only North Korean communism but world communism, and added that, for this, the freedom-loving nations of the world should be grateful.

Carazo, proponent of the United Nations peace university yet to be established, said in answer to a reporter's question that he would appreciate South Korea's support in materializing the plan, which, he said, aims at "establishing a lasting peace in the world."

In a joint communique issued by Carazo and his host President Chon Tu-hwan, the Costa Rican president expressed his "full support" for Chon's standing proposal calling for an inter-Korean summit meeting and Seoul's efforts aimed at an "early admission" of both South and North Korea into the United Nations. The admission of the two Koreas into the world body is opposed by North Korea, on the ground that it would perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula.

The communique said that the Korean president expressed his "understanding and support" for the Costa Rican leader's proposal calling for the establishment of a UN peace university.

On bilateral economic and technical cooperation, it said, the two presidents have agreed to "promote mutually beneficial cooperation in all practical areas" and expand the scope of bilateral cooperation in accordance with a South Korean-Costa Rican agreement on scientific and technical cooperation.

CSO: 4120/30

SEOUL STUDENTS PLEDGE LOYALTY TO KIM IL-SONG

SK140530 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] According to the Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, members of a chuche idea study association at a university in Seoul held a meeting in August 1981 and adopted a resolution to commemorate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the people, as a grand national holiday. The resolution is as follows:

April 15, 1982, is the most significant birthday of General Kim Il-song, the matchless patriot, the hero of the people, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander and the sun of national salvation. Commemorating this day as a supreme national holiday is the unanimous desire and duty of our people who hold in high esteem General Kim Il-song as their leader and entrust their destiny to him. Ardentely believing in the chuche idea, we adopt the following resolution to commemorate the 70th birthday of General Kim Il-song as a most felicitous, supreme national holiday:

First, we will more firmly arm ourselves spiritually with Kimilsongism. Thus, we will become the general's loyal sons and daughters who, being proud of holding in high esteem General Kim Il-song as a leader, respect and admire him forever and display loyalty to him generation after generation.

Second, we will become evangelists of Kimilsongism who spread the immortal chuche idea invented by General Kim Il-song among the people of all walks of life. We will rapidly increase the ranks of those who believe in Kimilsongism and show loyalty to the general to the end, firmly believing that the great General Kim Il-song alone can save our people and help them lead a happy life.

Third, we will become the flagbearers of the struggle to thoroughly materialize Kimilsongism in South Korea. To hasten the day when we will respectfully guide General Kim Il-song to the rostrum of reunification, we will exert all our energy and efforts to vigorously call the people of all walks of life to implement the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by him.

Fourth, we will organize various explanatory lecture meetings to familiarize ourselves with the greatness of the general, the sagacity of his leadership and his noble communist morality.

Fifth, we will hold a meeting on the morning of 15 April 1982 to pledge endless loyalty to General Kim Il-song. Long live General Kim Il-song! We respectfully wish General Kim Il-song a long life.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY REPORTS FURTHER ON N. KOREAN SPY RING

SK140641 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] The Defense Security Command (DSC) announced yesterday that it had arrested three Yonsei University students and two other people on suspicion of having engaged in anti-government and pro-communist activities manipulated by North Korean agents in Japan.

The key figure is Kim Tae-hong, 25, a senior in the economics department at Yonsei who is from a Korean family in Kobe, Japan. The DSC said Kim visited Pyongyang early this year during winter vacation and joined the North Korean Workers' Party.

Two other students are U Tae-hyong, 24, and Pak Song-u, 24, both classmates of Kim, who are accused of supporting communist ideology and failing to report Kim's activities to the authorities, according to the DSC announcement.

Yi Tae-su, 22, a former student in the economics department at Yonsei and now serving with a combat police unit, and Yi Ki-hyon, 24, a member of a special military command, are suspected of having leaked classified information about their organization to Kim.

Seventeen other people who have been contacted by Kim have been investigated by the DSC but the command decided not to take any prosecutive action against them because it was determined that they did not commit any serious law violations.

The announcement said Kim, the youngest of the seven children of Kim Pil-to, now dead, was recruited by a staff member of the pro-Pyongyang CHONGNYON organization in Hyogo Prefecture in 1974 and was given communist indoctrination by an agent named Nakamura.

He was given the mission of infiltrating student society in South Korea and agitating for pro-communist and anti-government movements, the DSC said.

He passed an examination for entrance to universities in the home country conducted by the Education Ministry for young overseas Korean residents and was admitted to Yonsei University in March, 1978.

After that, he allegedly contracted fellow students discontented with the political situation, led them to read socialist publications and agitated them to engage in anti-government demonstrations, according to the announcement.

Last January 28, he made a boat trip to Wonsan, North Korea, from the coast of Yamaguchi and stayed in North Korea until February 21. In Pyongyang, he received communist education and training in espionage techniques and joined the workers' party, the DSC said.

The DSC said he had been supplied with a total of 1,620,000 yen (4,800,000 won) by North Korean agents in Japan for his subversive activities over the past four years and made reports to them, travelling between Seoul and Kobe 12 times.

U Tae-hyong and Pak Song-u became communist sympathizers in the course of reading Marxist publications for their studies and had close relations with Kim between late 1979 and early 1980.

The DSC said Kim supplied them with communist ideological books he had obtained in Japan. Kim presented U Tae-hyong with a radio receiver, with which U listened to North Korean broadcasts continuously, according to the announcement.

Kim became acquainted with Yi Ki-hyon through mutual friends. Lee allegedly provided Kim with military secrets concerning the location, organization and mission of his command when Kim visited him at his unit twice.

Yi Tae-su became close with Kim when he learned Japanese from Kim in March 1980. He quit school last March and joined the combat police.

CSO: 4120/30

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JSP COMMITTEE ADOPTS POLICY ON KOREA

SK130855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Oct (KNS-KCNA)--The special committee for measures on Korean affairs of the Japan Socialist Party recently held a general meeting and adopted an action policy for intensifying the movement for supporting the democratization of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The action policy titled "Present Situation and Tasks" noted: It is for further strengthening the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military integration that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is heightening tension, raising a hue and cry over the so-called "threat from the north" at the instigation of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

It pointed out that the moves surrounding Japan's "aid" to South Korea are aimed to further tighten the military tie-up between the South Korean fascist clique and the Japanese reactionaries. Emphasizing that under such a situation the movement against Japan's "aid" to South Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea should be more energetically waged, the action policy referred to the following immediate fighting tasks: To systematically probe into the "aid" problem, military problem and other problems between Japan and South Korea and expose their truth through the Diet.

To urge various organisations to take a fighting posture for coping with the new situation.

To strengthen the activities of the National Council for normalization of Japan-Korea relations.

To establish the "council of various circles for thinking of the Korea affairs" (tentative name) embracing personages of various circles--scholars, intellectuals, religionists, lawyers and trade union leaders--to rouse public opinion on the Korean question including the Japan-South Korean question.

To publish "information on Korean affairs" (tentative name) in the Japan Socialist Party for grasping the Korean situation.

To conduct activities for translating into practice the joint declaration of the Japan Socialist Party and the Workers Party of Korea on the establishment of a northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone.

CSO: 4120/29

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE VISITORS DEMAND U.S. PULLOUT FROM KOREA

SK131115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The delegation of activists of solidarity committees in Tokyo, Japan, headed by Ayazo Kubo, representative member of the Tokyo Council of Japan-Korea Solidarity and military critic, which had visited our country, issued a statement in Pyongyang prior to its departure for home.

The statement actively supported the struggle of the Korean people against the foreign forces and for reunifying the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. It said: We vehemently denounce the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and actively support the South Korean peoples struggle for democracy. We know well that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists who are obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Japanese Government and monopoly capital, in league with the U.S. imperialists, are backing the military fascist dictatorial system of the South Korean puppet clique and scheming to fix the division of Korea. And they are intensifying the arms buildup and strengthening the reactionary forces and hastening the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration at an accelerated tempo.

They are also persisting in the war provocation manoeuvres including large-scale military exercises. We oppose all these manoeuvres and cannot tolerate the fixation of "two Koreas."

We will further strengthen the struggle against the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration to defend peace in Japan and the world.

We strongly demand the immediate and total withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and a radical change in the Japanese Government's policy towards Korea.

We firmly support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

In conclusion the statement said: We resolve to more powerfully wage the Japan-Korea solidarity movement for actively supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and encouraging the South Korean peoples struggle for democracy.

CSO: 4120/29

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ITALIAN FESTIVAL DELEGATES ON REUNIFICATION

SK080502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Delegations of the organs of communist and workers parties of 25 countries which attended the festival of LUNITA, the organ of the Italian Communist Party, held recently in Turin, Italy, made public a joint statement on the reunification of Korea, according to a report.

The statement says: The U.S. imperialists should stop at once their interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their aggression troops and nuclear weapons and military equipment.

They should give up at once the "two Koreas" plot aimed at dividing Korea in two parts forever, discontinue all actions obstructive to the reunification of Korea and comply without delay with the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Stressing that the military fascist ruling system should be liquidated and a democratic regime be established in South Korea, the statement continues: We strongly denounce the military fascist clique of Chon Tu-hwan, a faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists, for trifling with the question of the reunification of Korea by bringing forward deceptive "proposal of mutual visits" in accordance with the script of his master and demand that Chon Tu-hwan be removed from "power" without delay and brought to and punished at the court of judgement by people.

Firmly believing that the only correct way of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is to realise the proposal for instituting the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy of the unified state put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we express full support to them.

CSO: 4120/29

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PCE FESTIVAL DELEGATES ISSUE STATEMENT ON KOREA

SK090350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Delegations attending the festival of MUNDO OBRERO, the organ of the Spanish Communist Party, recently issued a statement on Korea, according to a report.

Noting that it is the most important point for defending Asian and world peace to remove tension in Korea and realise her reunification, the statement says: Believing that the new reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy of the unified state put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song are the most realistic and fair propositions for Korea's reunification, we extend full support to them.

We strongly demand that the United States renounce the "two Koreas" scheme, stop patronizing the South Korean military fascists, accept without delay the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and withdraw its troops and all its destruction weapons from South Korea without delay.

We hold that the fascist oppressive machines and evil laws must be destroyed in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan clique step down from "power" and the South Korean society be democratized.

We earnestly appeal to the world peace-loving people to extend unquestioned support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

CSO: 4120/29

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREANS PRAISE KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK151058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1344 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--People of all walks of life in South Korea highly praise the chuche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song and ardently revere the dear leader Kim Chong-il, who formulated his revolutionary ideas as Kimilsongism as the great successor to his revolutionary cause, convinced of a bright future of the Korean nation, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party For Reunification."

A certain Yun who returned to Seoul from an African country to which he had been sold as a construction worker said to his colleagues: As there is no one in the world who does not know the sun in the cosmos, so there is no one who does not know the great General Kim Il-song and the chuche idea founded by him. General Kim Il-song is the great leader directing the world along the road of independence.

An inhabitant surnamed Kim in Inchon said that during his tour of an Asian country he saw that personages of the academic circles of that country formed a society for the study of the chuche philosophy and changed the subjects of their philosophical study and espoused the chuche idea. This, he noted, eloquently tells that the most universal and great doctrine of our era is the chuche idea and respected and beloved President Kim Il-song is the most distinguished thinker and theoretician without an equal in all ages and all countries.

A religionist surnamed Choe residing in the Chongno District, Seoul, said: Many people have believed in God for a long period but God has brought them nothing. He continued: The chuche idea is an immortal, great idea firmly promising the eternal prosperity of our nation and the happy future of our compatriots. Therefore, the man whom our fellow countrymen should wholeheartedly hold in high esteem for ever is President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and the ideology we should accept is the chuche idea, I think.

A university professor in Seoul surnamed Kim said to his students: If young people are to discharge the mission they assume before history and the age, they should start from grasping the chuche idea. He stressed: Dear Mr Kim Chong-il, who has perfectly grasped the immortal chuche idea, formulated and proclaimed the great chuche idea as Kimilsongism by connecting it with the August name of the general. Mr Kim Chong-il is precisely the great successor to the revolutionary cause of the general and a master of thought and theory glorifying his revolutionary ideas.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CHON CLIQUE 'STRANGLER OF PRESS'--Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--The puppet minister of culture and information showed up at "a celebration of the founding anniversary of the press association" held in Seoul on 13 October and made a "congratulatory speech," babbling that it is "a request of the times" to make "utmost efforts" for the "expansion of the freedom of the press" and that the newspapers should be made replete with the "spirit of the times" to enhance their dignity, according to a report. This is, indeed, a shameless jargon. The whole world knows that the puppet clique dually and trebly censors and controls the printing registers and manuscripts of all the publications by faking up and malrevising fascist evil laws such as the "basic law on the press" and, if an aspect of the truth is reflected on a paper, it arrests men of the press at random and penalizes them. A Japanese journal recently reported that the control of and interference in the South Korean newspaper offices by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique "have been doubled after the repeal of the martial law." It said: "The newspapers are being removed from truth. It is a lawless land." This is a stark fact. No matter how hard the Chon Tu-hwan clique may try to conceal its fascist nature, this will only further reveal its ugly colour and brazenness as the strangler of the press and the traitor to the nation. [Text] [SK190416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 19 Oct 81]

STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED--Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique arrested six students of the Songgyungwan University in Seoul on 16 October on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. When over 500 students of the Songgyungwan University were holding a campus demonstration, shouting slogans in demand of the resignation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan on 7 October, the above-said students scattered anti-"government" leaflets and encouraged the demonstrating students. That day, too, the fascist hooligans sent the puppet police to arrest many students. [Text] [SK181041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 18 Oct 81]

'CLIQUE' SENTENCES UNIVERSITY STUDENT--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique at a trial held at the east branch of the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on the 14th passed 2 years in prison upon Nam Chil-ho, a second year student of the Konguk University in Seoul, according to a report. The fascist clique had arrested and persecuted him on charges of "violation" of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration" because on 8 June he called upon his fellow students in the campus to hold a demonstration for campus autonomy and against the fascist "system of fixing the number of graduates." [Text] [SK152214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 15 Oct 81]

STUDENT SCATTERS ANTIGOVERNMENT LEAFLETS--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Chong Yong-su, student of the Sejong College in Seoul, scattered anti-"government" leaflets and appealed to his fellow students to hold a demonstration, according to a report. On 20 September he printed more than 300 leaflets in his sister's house in Kuro-dong No 2, Yongdungpo District, Seoul, preparing for an anti-"government" struggle. Around 11 on the morning of 4 October he distributed leaflets to students in the corridor of the school, appealing to them to rise in a demonstration to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan group. For this patriotic action he was arrested on 14 October by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on charges of "violation" of the notorious "law on assembly and demonstration." [Text] [SK152240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 15 Oct 81]

JAPANESE GROUP'S VISIT DENOUNCED--Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--TASS, 12 October denounced the South Korean visit of a Japanese "war industry delegation." It said: According to the KYODO News Service, during their stay in South Korea, leading experts of military industrial complex and retired "generals," who have changed their high posts in the "Self-Defence Agency" to the armchair of "advisor" of concerns producing weapons, will have a series of talks with the upper crust of the Seoul clique and command of the army on military problems and visit South Korean puppet army units. The present junket, the first in recent few years, proves that Japanese military industrial complex working hard to rapidly increase the export of weapons and military technique tries to intensify its relations with the Seoul clique. It is not accidental that the "inspection of the biggest South Korean factories producing weapons" is included in the trip program of the representatives of military business. Observers in Tokyo pointed out that "manufacturers of weapons" of Japan persistently demanding Japan's intensified war preparations and close military-political alliance with Seoul are inclined to finance the war programme of Chon Tu-hwan and partake in the rearming of the South Korean puppet army. [Text] [SK151118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 15 Oct 81]

U.S.-BUILT WALL ON DMZ--Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--Diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of various countries in Pyongyang visited Pammunjom and saw the reinforced concrete wall built by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique along the military demarcation line on 13 October on the occasion of the first anniversary of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. On the 14th the guests visited the combined fruit farm in Kwail County. [Text] [SK151120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 15 Oct 81]

OBSERVER TO UN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The chief of the permanent observer mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations recently held a press conference in the United Nations, according to a report. A large number of reporters of various countries of the world were present at the press conference. The chief pointed out that the delegates of many countries attending the 36th session of the UN General Assembly directed deep attention to the Korean question and actively supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Stressing that not "two Koreas," but one Korea must be admitted to the United Nations, he explained in detail the problem of convening a conference for the promotion of national reunification proposed in the 6 August joint statement of political parties and public organisations of our country. [Text] [SK130436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 13 Oct 81]

SEAGA EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR CHON--Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica Tuesday expressed his support for Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's peace initiatives toward North Korea, and for Seoul's efforts toward the admission of both Koreas into the United Nations as "an interim measure pending ultimate peaceful unification." These sentiments were included in the joint communique issued by Seaga and his Korean counterpart Nam Tok-u at the end of the former's four-day visit to Korea. The communique also declared that the two countries would encourage joint economic ventures on the private level and revitalize the existing Korea-Jamaica joint economic committee to enhance economic cooperation. The 12-point communique also said that the two prime ministers have signed a cultural agreement to further strengthen cooperative relations in other fields. It further said that an agreement on economic and technical cooperation would be finalized through diplomatic channels to set up a government-level joint commission. The prime minister from the Caribbean country will leave Seoul Tuesday, winding up his Seoul trip which included meetings with high-ranking Korean Government leaders, including President Chon and Premier Nam. [Text] [SK130252 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 13 Oct 81]

KOMEITO SHIFTS POLICY TO PRO-SEOUL--Tokyo, 14 Oct (YONHAP--Japan's opposition Komeito (clean government) Party Tuesday decided on a new basic policy, which stresses the establishment of a new friendly relationship between Tokyo and Seoul and departs from its former position of favoring Pyongyang. The new policy, which acknowledges the existence of tension on the Korean peninsula, was adopted during the party's central executive committee meeting, dealing with security and diplomatic policy. The party also acknowledged that the situation on the Korean peninsula was related to the security of Japan, and emphasized the need to cooperate economically with South Korea. The MAINICHI SHIMBUN, commenting on the shift in the Komeito's Korea policy, said it was made after party chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri's visit to Seoul last August. [Text] [SK140146 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 14 Oct 81]

NODONG SIMMUN GROUP RETURNS--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--The delegation of NODONG SIMMUN headed by Choe Chil-nam flew back home yesterday after attending the festivals of LUNITA, the organ of the Italian Communist Party, and MUNDO OBRERO, the organ of the Spanish Communist Party. [Text] [SK082223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 8 Oct 81]

STUDENTS STAGE ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Students of the Kyonghui University in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration on 29 September, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. Around 1 hour, 20 minutes that day, three students called upon the fellow students to turn out in a demonstration for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime," scattering leaflets carrying anti-"government" slogans, with a placard in their hands, on the roof of the building of the college of liberal arts and science of the university. In response to their ardent appeal, a number of students staged a campus demonstration in high spirits. This struggle had been kept in the dark for the news blackout by the fascist clique till they made public on 7 October the fact that the three students--Kim Myong-ki, Chong Hui-ku and Kim Ki-son--had been arrested on charges of "violation of the law on assembly and demonstration." The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique resort to frantic suppression in an attempt to head off the anti-"government" struggle of the students, but their just struggle goes on vigorously. Students of the "Hanguk College of Foreign Studies" in Seoul also staged a demonstration struggle on the very day when the students of the Kyonghui University waged an anti-"government" struggle. On 17 September, students of the Seoul University also waged a demonstration against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. [Text] [SK080420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 8 Oct 81]

STUDENTS DEMAND CHON'S RESIGNATION--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Over 500 students of the Songgyungwan University in Seoul on 7 October circled the campus in a file, shouting slogans demanding the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, according to a report. The fascist clique posted the "special riot police" and many plain-clothesmen around the campus in its frantic crackdown on the students and arrested a number of them. [Text] [SK082222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 8 Oct 81]

CS0: 4120/29

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION PLAN

SK160526 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 5

["Summary" of administrative reform plan for each ROK ministry and office]

[Text] Economic Planning Board

The Policy Coordinating Bureau will be merged into the Economic Planning Bureau. The post of assistant minister for economic cooperation, as well as the Foreign Capitals Management Bureau and the Economic Cooperation Bureau will be abolished, turning their functions over to the Ministry of Finance. An Examination and Analysis Bureau will be established.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Treaties and Legal Affairs Bureau and the International Organizations Bureau will be merged into one bureau to be called the International Treaties and Organizations Bureau while the Economic Affairs Bureau and International Commerce Affairs Bureau will be merged into one bureau, to be called the International Economics Bureau.

The Telecommunications and Documents Bureau will be abolished. The function will be taken over by the document management officer at the Information-Cultural Affairs Bureau.

Ministry of Home Affairs

The Local Development Bureau and the post of nature conservation officer will be abolished. The post of the training planning officer at the Local Administration Training Institute as well as six sections will be abolished.

Ministry of Finance

The post of assistant minister for international financial affairs will be abolished. The Foreign Exchange Bureau and the Government Properties and Enterprise Bureau will be merged by the International Finance Bureau and the Treasury Bureau respectively.

Ministry of Education

The Textbook Compilation Bureau will be merged by the Office of School Supervision. The Social and International Cooperations Bureau and the Physical Health Education Bureau will be merged into one bureau, to be called the Physical Health and International Bureau. The posts of officer in charge of construction affairs and officer in charge of foreign loan-financed projects will be abolished. As a result, five sections will be closed.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

The posts of assistant minister for agricultural affairs and the assistant minister for foodgrain and livestock administration will be abolished. The Farmland Development Bureau and the Farmland Management Bureau will be merged into one to be called the Farmland Bureau.

Meanwhile, the Agricultural Development Bureau and the Agro-Economic Bureau will be merged as will the Foodgrain Policy Bureau and the Grain Management Bureau.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

The posts of assistant minister for industrial policy and the assistant minister for light industry will be abolished. The Textile Industry Bureau and the Chemical Industry Bureau will be merged. The Defense Industry Bureau will be merged by the Machinery Industry Bureau while the Import Policy Bureau will be merged by the Trade Bureau. In addition, the Industrial Estates Bureau and the Marketing and Price Policy Bureau will be abolished. Thus, altogether five bureaus are affected by the abridgment plan.

Ministry of Energy and Resources

The Planning Bureau and the Resources Development Bureau will be merged. The posts of policy coordination officer and the mines safety management officer will be abolished.

Ministry of Construction

The Overseas Cooperation Bureau will be abolished and its function will be taken over by the Management Bureau. The Industrial Locations Bureau will be abolished and its function will be turned over to the National Physical Planning Bureau. The Water Works and Sewerage Bureau will be merged by the Urban Planning Bureau.

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

The Public Health Bureau and the Sanitation Bureau will be merged, and the Emigration Bureau will be abolished. The posts of policy coordinator (second-grade) and maternal and child health officer (third-grade) will be removed, and 10 four-grade junior officers will be eliminated. The post of deputy director of the National Health Institute will be abrogated and the post of safety researcher will be created.

Ministry of Labor Affairs

The Overseas Labor Affairs Bureau will be eliminated.

Ministry of Transportation

The Transport Coordination Office will be revamped into a bureau, and the Urban Transport Bureau will be merged into the Land Transport Bureau. The Tourism Promotion Bureau and the Tourism Guidance Bureau will be merged. The survey division will be created at the Regional Aviation Office.

Ministry of Communications

The Telecommunications Bureau, the Operations and Maintenance Bureau and the Planning Bureau will be abolished, and the Communications Policy Bureau will be established. The post of technical coordinator and nine divisions will be removed. The Communication Facility Office and its eight regional branches will be abolished. Accordingly, a total of 165 officers including second grade and third grade officers will be eliminated.

Ministry of Culture and Information

The Broadcasting Administration Division and the International Exchanges Bureau will be disbanded, and the Culture Arts Bureau will be divided into the Culture Bureau and the Arts Bureau.

The post of culture and arts promotion officer and two divisions will be eliminated. The post of the director of the Hyonchungsa Shrine Management Office will be lowered from the present first grade to the fourth grade, and the post of the deputy director will be abolished. The regional division of the Overseas Information Department and the post of management officer at the National Museum will be abolished. The posts of the directors of the King Sejong Shrine Management Office and Chilbaekuichong Shrine Management Office will be lowered from the present third grade to the fourth and fifth grades.

Ministry of Government Administration

The Examination Bureau will be abolished. Two members of the Appeals Review Commission will be reduced. The posts of the deputy director of the Central Officials Training Institute and the management officer of the Government Buildings Service will be abolished.

Ministry of Science and Technology

The Atomic Energy Bureau and the Nuclear Regulatory Bureau will be merged.

National Unification Board

The status of the planning and management officer will be downgraded from first grade to second grade. The Policy Planning Office and the Office of Research will be merged.

Veterans Administration Agency

The posts of the officer in charge of controlling subordinate organization and the officer in charge of self-reliant relief affairs will be abolished. The

vocational training center at the National Veterans Hospital will be closed in accordance with the inauguration of the national veterans relief complex.

In addition, five regional branches will also be closed.

Forestry Administration

The Forest Resources Research Institute will be closed. Its function will be taken over by the Forestry Research Institute.

Tobacco and Gingseng Monopoly Administration

The Ginseng Bureau will be abolished. Its function will be taken over by the Production Bureau and the Manufacture Bureau. The office's 11 branches will be closed.

National Tax Administration

The Pension Funds Collection Bureau will be closed.

Customs Administration

The First Section and the Surveillance and Investigation Bureau and the Investigation Bureau of the Pusan Customs Office will be merged.

Ministry Manpower Administration

Two fourth-grade officers at its head office and the four two-grade officers and one fourth-grade officer at its regional offices will be reduced.

Rural Development Administration

The post of academic and industrial fund coordination officer and three coordinators will be abolished. Instead, the Agricultural Chemical Research Institute will be established.

Fisheries Administration

The post of international fisheries affairs officer and one section will be abolished.

Industry Advancement Administration

The Technical Guidance Bureau will be scaled down by abolishing two sections.

Patents Administration

The Documentation Bureau and two sections will be closed.

Environment Administration

The post of the director of the National Environmental Protection Institute will be lowered from the present first degree to that of research officer.

National Railroad Administration

The posts of planning and management officer and materials management officer will be abolished, and the Electric Locomotive Division will be eliminated.

Maritime and Port Administration

The Finance and Accounting Bureau will be removed, and the post of finance and accounting officer will be created. The post of director of the Pusan District Maritime and Port Authority will be lowered from the present first degree to second degree, and the post of director of the Masan District Maritime and Port Authority will be lowered from the present second degree to third degree.

Social Purification Committee

The membership of the committee will be diminished from the present eight to five, the posts of the second-grade and third-grade consultants will be removed, and the post of fourth-degree administration officer will be created.

Administrative Improvement Commission

The council will be abolished and its function will be transferred to the Ministry of Government Administration. The transferred officials will be temporarily employed in working on plans to improve elements impeding growth and development. Twenty officials will be displaced (one ministerial-level, four vice ministerial-level, four first-grade, four second-grade, and seven fourth-level officials).

Office of Planning and Coordination

The office will be closed and its function of juvenile guidance will be transferred to the Administrative Coordination Department and its function of deliberation and analysis to the Economic Planning Board's Deliberation and Coordination Bureau yet to be established. Seventeen officials will be displaced (one vice ministerial-level, two first-grade, five second-grade and nine fourth-grade officials).

President's Council of Economic and Scientific Advisors

Its secretariat will be closed along with two ministerial and vice ministerial-level posts of the Standing Council members. The minister of the Economic Planning Board will concurrently assume the Standing Council membership. Fourteen officials will be reduced including one first-grade, three second-grade and eight fourth-grade officials.

Secretariat of the National Security Council

The secretariat will be abolished and its function will be transferred to the Emergency Planning Committee. Four officials will be displaced (one first-grade, one second-grade and two fourth-grade officials).

Office of Administrative Coordination

One coordinating official's post will be abolished and the department will take over the Office of Planning and Coordination's function of juvenile guidance. One first-grade and one second-grade officials will be displaced but three fourth-grade officials will be added to the office.

Secretariat of the Office of Prime Minister

The rank of one first-grade officer will be downgraded to second grade.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEOUL DAILY HAILS ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION

SK160145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Reduced Administration"]

[Text] The reduction of the government organization made public yesterday is revolutionary, to all appearances. The remodeled administration is to do without as many as 531 posts in its upper echelon, including two minister and six vice minister-level positions.

By any standards, the action is unprecedented in the republic's history. In fact, it is not only unprecedented but also a conspicuous reversal of the past tendency of reorganization which, in most cases, has expanded the administrative machinery. Such enlargement was unavoidable, on the one hand, to cope with the increasing volume and complexity of administrative work that accompanied the nation's endeavor for industrialization over the past two decades.

But on the other hand, even the necessary expansion of the government, if repeated, can hardly preclude the possibility of excessive stretch which results in partial overlapping of functions and thicker red tape, accordingly. In retrospect, this has been the case with most reorganizations carried out under the previous administration.

The sweeping organizational change which is to go into force soon with a revision of the relevant laws, amounts to a major initiative taken by the government in realizing the promised reforms in several aspects of national life. First of all, the reduced administration answers well the rising call and, for that matter, the need for slashing government spending as much as possible, so that more funds may be pipelined into programs for greater welfare, a prominent goal of the fifth republic. The repeal of over 530 positions is estimated to save the government 30,000 million won a year.

The importance of the reorganization is as outstanding from the functional viewpoint. The top-heavy structure of the pre-reduction government is prone to blunt administrative efficiency due to the large bureaucratic ladder plans and policies have to climb up for final approval. Such an extended process is more vulnerable than a simple one to sneaking irregularities and corruption.

Another noteworthy point of the change is the assignment of officials lower in rank than the current requirement for a number of offices. Positioning high-ranking officials where juniors can perform well is comparable to creating [word missing] for specific persons. Special-purpose committees and other bodies of a similar nature also need periodical review to determine the length of their life.

Still, the reorganization will hardly achieve its basic aim unless matched by a higher standard of efficiency and a stronger sense of responsibility on the part of each official. For this purpose, the operational rules for officials need adjusting and their in-service training or education further strengthening to improve the quality of civil service and assure its integrity.

In this regard, the government administration minister's suggestion for possible transfer of certain administrative jobs to private hands is worth active consideration. In order for the small government to do better than an obese but static one, such turnover is to be encouraged wherever it is considered feasible.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY COMMENTS ON ADMINISTRATIVE REALIGNMENT

SK160135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] The just-drafted formula for administrative reform shows the unswerving resolve of the incumbent government to make itself simpler, and maximize its efficiency in the conduct of state affairs.

This also coincides with the government's fundamental intention to serve, not lord it over, the people.

The reorganization was formally suggested by President Chun Tu-hwan in a message issued last Labor Day, when he announced the elevation of the labor administration to ministry level.

Public voices demanding that the fat be trimmed from the government have been high within and without bureaucratic society.

In this respect, the administrative realignment is deemed desirable from the viewpoint of enhancing efficiency in state administration and saving money.

The goal of the government reorganization is enabling the administration to operate in an autonomous and democratic way by simplifying paperwork procedures.

Another purpose is to reduce government interference on a gradual basis in the private sector, thereby encouraging creativeness in the private sector not only in economic but in industrial fields.

Actually, the size and role of the government has grown enormously during the past few decades, in tandem with the immense expansion of national life thanks to rapid economic development.

The government has made a series of reorganizations on about 33 occasions since the birth of the Republic of Korea Government in 1948.

However, they were all conducted in the direction of increasing bureaucratic posts, especially at high levels.

As a result, the government organization has been too much subdivided, causing the creation of a large number of positions which perform ramified but similar functions.

The excessive expansion of the government organization has been pointed out as a major element detrimental to national growth and development.

The government machinery is too vast compared with those of advanced countries, according to government administration ministry officials.

For example, the number of bureaus in central administrations recently reached 201, about twice the figure of 114 in Japan. Japan has a population three times Korea's.

According to statistics compiled by the Government Administration Ministry, the number of bureaus has almost tripled during the past 20 years from 87 to 201.

A bureau-level office in the central administration in Korea has 36 staff members on average, roughly a fifth the figure of 160 in Japan.

In case the projected realignment of the administrative reorganization is implemented as drafted by the government, about 30,000 million won will be saved annually in the government budget, government officials say.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NEED FOR PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF POWER DISCUSSED

SK140831 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Column: "Reporter's View": "Gathering of Four U.S. Presidents" by Yo Yong-mu, Director of the Newspaper's Research Department]

[Text] On 9 October, U.S. President Reagan met with 3 former presidents--Ford, Carter and Nixon--at the White House, beaming and chatting with them side by side. The photograph of them must have impressed and pleased all who saw it. Those four, the incumbent and former presidents, met together on that day for the latters' participation in the funeral of the late Egyptian President al-Sadat, at the request of President Reagan. Due to its significance, marking a rare and precious occasion, newspapers headlined the event "gathering of the century," thus inviting the readers' attention.

The photograph has made everyone realize how important the peaceful transfer of power in a democratic state is and how helpful to the country are former presidents in case of emergency.

Where there is not a peaceful transfer of power it is difficult to see an incumbent and former presidents warmly sitting together like this. Furthermore, if such a gathering itself is impossible, the question of making use of them for the state's benefit cannot even be imagined.

Whatever their personal and party relations, Reagan, Ford, Carter and Nixon were once political rivals in competition for the presidency. They fiercely fought each other in party presidential nomination campaigns or in the heated presidential election campaigns between the Democratic and Republican Parties. They, nevertheless, can completely forget the bitterness of the campaigns and can immediately unite together whenever their country calls them. We very much envy this. We, thus, think that we should put this idea into practice in the future.

In his inaugural address last March, President Chon Tu-hwan made a promise to achieve, by all means, a peaceful transfer of power after 7 years. On every occasion thereafter, he has stressed that it is absolutely necessary to achieve a peaceful transfer of power so as to have the democracy take root in this soil. It seems that the repeated promise of President Chon has been made because we have not had even a single instance of a peaceful transfer of power throughout the whole history of our constitutional government.

The first president, Syngman Rhee, stayed in power for four consecutive terms despite the vehement opposition of the people. However, he stepped down from power because of death-defying student demonstrations. The fourth president, Yun Po-son, resigned less than 1 year after the 16 May military revolution.

President Pak Chong-hui, though he remained in power for five terms, died in the tragic 26 October incident during his term in office, which spanned 18 years. Therefore, he could not establish a tradition of achieving the peaceful transfer of power, which all the people desire.

In a democratic state, it is understood that the peaceful transfer of power means one without any anomaly or political upheavals, from the ruler, who was elected in a democratic way, to the successor, who is elected through democratic voting, upon the former's termination of office.

When the peaceful transfer of power is realized in our country in the future, there can be such a get-together of the incumbent and former presidents. Moreover, when such a good practice continues, the people's unity will be automatically achieved.

The political and diplomatic activities of the former U.S. presidents have become more conspicuous in recent days.

On his tour around 12 Asian countries last March, Mr Ford conveyed a secret message from President Reagan during his talks with the leadership of the Communist China. Last September, Mr Carter held talks with Communist Chinese leaders, including Deng Xiaoping. Moreover, within their country, too, they exercise their influence directly or indirectly over the formation of the people's political consciousness by expressing their political opinions through written memoirs, interviews with mass media, and special lectures.

In the United States, in which the tradition of the peaceful transfer of power has already been established, former presidents are not old soldiers who fade away from the stage as soon as they resign, but they continue to serve the country, never dying nor fading away.

CSO: 4108/24

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SPEECHES BY OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS REPORTED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] With the attendance of all cabinet members, including Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, the National Assembly session on October 5 heard speeches by Rep. Yu Ch'i-song, leader of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), and Rep. Yi Man-sop, vice president of the Korea National Party (KNP). The majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has decided not to deliver its leader's speech at the parliamentary session.

"If the government really means to usher in a new era, it should demonstrate its resolute determination to remove all vestiges of the old system which still remain in our political, economic, social, and cultural fields; and a series of measures to that end must be sought," DKP President Yu said.

"There still exist vestiges of the old system in our society. The reason is because evil elements of the former Yusin (Revitalizing Reform) system are still kept in our present laws and systems governing our living. Moreover, the former Legislative Assembly, which acted in behalf of the National Assembly under martial law, had to hastily deal with the legislation, abrogation and amendment of many laws and decrees, thereby neglecting those vestiges of the old system," he said.

Yu demanded that the Basic Press Law be rewritten. Quite a few journalists have been dismissed from office for reasons which are hardly convincing; and the merged radio and TV now tend to turn into the government's mouthpieces, he said.

"I think that the foundation should be laid for party politics in order to practice democratic rule," Yu said. He asked for reconsidering the question of organizing "supporters' groups," which he said may result in placing too much emphasis on supplying political funds to a specific party.

Pointing out that "the artificial shift of generations to force those in the 50's and above to retire from office, is just a waste of national strength," he also demanded that this be reconsidered as well.

A gist of his speech at the National Assembly follows:

"On that the Constitution of the Fifth Republic provides for the single term of the president, our party had evaluated it as an epochal reform which would block one from remaining in power too long. However, it is regrettable that in spite of such express provisions, the National Assembly still fails to get any institutional support in its role and function.

"Our party has repeatedly called for, and I have personally recommended to the President, lifting the ban on political activities for all still under it and setting free those victims who are still kept in prison. All these were intended to achieve our national harmony and unity.

"At present, the government advocates having democracy take root in this land. But no concrete plan for that was found in the President's policy speech.

"The local autonomy system which is expressly provided in the Constitution can no longer be delayed with such cliché's as a local financial self-sufficiency, and so forth.

"We are aware of how severely our diplomacy and security had to suffer uncertainties when our politics had been repeatedly crippled in the past. First of all, we must exercise precautions so that the proposition for our self-reliant national defense may not be overexaggerated. We must further strive to urge Japan to realize the need to strengthen the group security among Korea, the U.S., and Japan.

"I believe that the political and social stability based on our national harmony and unity as well as self-restraint with which any specific social stratum or group would not try to rule the whole for their own philosophy and interests, must eventually be our overall ability in national security."

CSO: 4108/17

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP HEAD ON YUSIN SYSTEM, PRESS FREEDOM

SK111140 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 6 Oct 81 p 2

[Keynote Address by Yu Chi-song, President of the Democratic Korea Party, at the Regular Session of the ROK National Assembly Held on 5 October]

[Text] There are many elements around us which are cause for strain and restrict us. The North Korean Communist Group, turning a deaf ear to the aspirations of the 50 million Korean people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, is strengthening its military capability without giving up its policy of reunification through communizing the South. The inflation caused by the increase in the price of oil in the international market and the economic recession prevailing in the world have also imposed burdens on us. At a time when hardships at home and abroad plague us, nothing is more urgently required than national unity and concerted actions. We must not view the seriousness of the situation through rose-colored glasses.

The purpose of our call for a revision of the national assembly law is to correct those portions in which are embedded remnants of the old political system and some new items which run counter to the general practices of a parliamentary democracy. What we want changed are only those things that fundamentally destroy the functions of a parliament: the limits imposed on speeches by the members of the national assembly; the nominal authority to investigate government offices; and the contradiction found in banning a review of national budgets while claiming management by the national assembly centered in the steering committee. We must clearly understand that the degree of democratic development can be measured by the extent of a parliament's functions. A parliament without the function of keeping the government in check is nothing but a disguised democratic system.

In a previous address, I repeatedly asserted the urgency of national harmony to achieve the democratic development of the fifth republic. Our repeated calls for a lifting of the ban imposed on those who have been babbed from participating in politics are meant to achieve the goal of national harmony and to completely cure us of our past wounds.

National harmony is a prerequisite for embodying the principle of competition, which is the basic idea of a free democracy. A society which does not guarantee fair competition in the fields of politics, the economy and social affairs cannot be called a democratic one. The democracy which the absolute majority of the people desire and which the Democratic Korea Party is endeavoring to implant here requires the embodiment of the principle of fair competition, clearing away the remnants of the Yusin system.

I do not quite understand the government when it says it cannot immediately enforce local self-government systems, which are stipulated in the constitution.

Financial self-reliance in major cities such as Seoul and Pusan has greatly improved, and there is an urgent need to establish self-governing bodies in these areas for various reasons.

I also have to talk about the government and the national assembly, and about the majority and opposition parties. Even the government and the majority party need to use a certain process of persuasion when they are pushing strong policies. The type of rule which forces people to unconditionally obey runs counter to the slogan of grand national harmony.

It is well known how much the discord between segments of our society, which increased due to the Yusin system, weakened our security capability despite the strengthening of our military equipment in material terms. In this view, I believe that the security concept should be substantially changed from that of the past. First of all, we must guard against an unnecessarily expanded interpretation of the issue of self-defense.

The need to strengthen the collective security system among Korea, the United States and Japan to counter the threat from the communist bloc has been raised as a pending matter because the situation in Northeast Asia has changed. We must direct greater efforts to make Japan understand this situation as soon as possible.

It was appropriate for the government to try to work out a socioeconomic development plan aimed at encouraging individual creativity, while trying to stop pushing the government-led, goal-oriented development plan of the past in its fifth 5-year economic development plan.

However, while it is stated that the aim was to nurture a fair society as the core of the plan, the rate of social security expenditures has been increased only 0.2 percent compared with the fourth 5-year development plan. While championing a drastic expansion of denationalization, the government has never tried to consult the national assembly--the representative institute of the people--in this regard. All this shows that nothing has changed from the past in the government's way of thinking.

The plan talks about the unfairness of the distribution of wealth for those in the low-income brackets, but makes no mention of any steps to reform such matters. The scale of the national budget for 1982 has been expanded to drastically, and it has been worked out in a way which runs counter to the concept of "a fair society."

I truly urge the government to provide the suffering low-income people with hope for tomorrow, because providing people with reasonable hopes will eventually serve as the strongest foundation for the peaceful transfer of power.

I am against the introduction of the education tax, because we are convinced that the funds required can be raised through a reasonable readjustment of the 1982 budget, such as through a reduction in all wasteful elements in the budget and a reduction in the categories of tax exemptions, without imposing additional burdens on the people.

The climate of distrust--a deep-rooted evil custom inherited from the Yusin system--will not disappear simply by opening up a new era or declaring the inauguration of the Fifth republic. To establish a society in which we can enjoy mutual trust and a clean and happy society, above all we must end the climate of mistrust. The residue of the old system still exists in our society because evil elements of the Yusin system are embedded in the laws and systems regulating our life.

I am convinced that the major task of this current session of the national assembly is to free the people from the damage inflicted by the Usin system as soon as possible. To this end, I again propose the organization of a special committee to revamp our laws and decrees.

On many occasions, I have found press reporting and comment to be unfair and dishonest, and it is regrettable that freedom of the press is greatly controlled. I do not intend to enumerate here the areas in which the authorities have intervened in our journalistic institutions. I am convinced that measures to correct such a thing can immediately be taken, because all of us strongly concur in this. Thus, I expect cooperation from all members of the national assembly on the revision of the relevant laws, including the basic press law, which has been called for by our party.

CSO: 4108/24

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT, PARTIES AGREE TO REPEAL YUSIN ERA LAW

SK170521 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 17 Oct (YONHAP)--The Korean Government and the National Assembly have agreed to repeal the special measures law on national security during the current assembly session.

The agreement was reached Friday in a meeting of Prime Minister Nam Tok-u and leaders of the major political parties, including floor leaders, secretary generals and chief policy planners.

Participants at the meeting were of the opinion that the law has virtually lost its validity, under the constitution of the Fifth Republic launched early this year, Chung Chong-tek, the first minister for political affairs, said.

The 12-article law, enacted in December 1971 under the late President Pak Chong-hui to legalize a state emergency proclaimed three weeks before, empowers the president to take extra-constitutional measures.

These measures include the presidential authority to curb unauthorized assemblies and demonstrations, to restrict freedom of the press and publication, and to regulate labor disputes.

Rep. Ko Chae-chung, floor leader of the minority Democratic Korea Party, said that the participants at the meeting also agreed in principle to abolish the emergency decree on economic stability and growth, invoked in 1972 to freeze loans owed by business enterprises to individuals.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK OFFICIALS ON PRESS LAW, LOCAL AUTONOMY

SK151410 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Oct 81 p 2

[Column: "Gist of the Interpellation at the National Assembly Session" Covering 14 October Session of the ROK National Assembly]

[Excerpts] Minister of Culture and Information Yi Kwang-pyo: not just in regard to the basic press law but also in regard to other types of licenses and registrations, the right to rescind them is reserved for the offices which approved them. The court then reviews the actions taken by these offices. This is how the system of laws works. Article 24 of the basic press law is not much different than the related clauses of the former press and communications laws. The purpose of the article is to regulate irregularities by newspaper men and deal with the lack of the required newspaper facilities. Thus, I think the article seldom affects the present press and news agencies. However, prudence would be exercised in the enforcement of the law. The government has no plans to revise the basic press law.

Representative Kim Chin-pae of the Democratic Korea Party: the laws on local autonomy are still valid. The government has resorted to expediency in regard to the law on provisional measures enacted in 1962. The use of the term "provisional" for 20 years clearly constitutes a violation to the constitution.

The basic press law should be reviewed again for amendment. The culture and information minister has the authority to cancel the registration of newspapers and news agencies. He can determine the survival of press organs. This runs counter to the spirit of the constitution.

Of course, the constitution has a provision on restricting the freedom of the press. But, even in such a case the provision stipulates that the essential contents of the press should not be encroached upon. The authority for determining the existence or abolition of press organs should be given to the judiciary.

Prime Minister Nam Tok-u: In regard to local autonomy, a careful study is necessary because it inevitably involves the financial self-reliance of the local governments, an adjustment of the relations between the central government and local government offices, a review of the existing government laws and regulations and preparations for the problems that will arise from the implementation of local autonomy. Accordingly, it is unlikely that the local autonomy system will be put into practice in 1983. I can only say that the government has started a positive study on the matter.

CSO: 4108/24

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP ASSEMBLYMAN QUESTIONS ECONOMIC POLICY

SK131148 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 Oct 81 p 2

[From the Column: "News Behind the News"]

[Text] At the 12 October National Assembly session, Rep Hong Sa-tok of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] asked "political" questions on economic matters, thus driving the majority bench almost to the point of agitation. Speaking at the rostrum as the second man interpellating government officials on hand, he directed his attack against Prime Minister Nam Tok-u by describing the economy in the 1970's as "one of a suicidal resource distribution which was marked by granting favors" and badgered him with such remarks as, "with what attitude and resolve did you participate in the new era?" and, "old wine is still old wine even if it is in a new bottle."

Citing figures in criticizing the disproportionate distribution of wealth among income brackets, Rep Hong said, "Political non-democracy leads to economic non-democracy." He also said that the realization of a just society--the goal of the new era--is fictional when viewed from the contents of the 5-year plan. His remarks caused stirring among the majority bench and as if becoming aware of this, he started to shoot arrows at the side of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] by saying, "Encouraged by the signs of astonishment and agitation manifest among my colleagues of the DJP, I will ask you, the prime minister."

On the matter of wages for workers, Rep Hon challenged the DJP by saying, "Please repeat here what the finance minister advocated in a meeting with the labor minister advocated in a meeting with the labor minister and I will drop my question if only 10 percent of the majority concurs with the explanation." He several times created moments of excitement by touching on defense outlays, introducing a "theory of marginal utility of national security."

Drawing to a close, he made barbed remarks, saying, "I have still many things to ask you ministers. But the time limit does not allow me to ask you any more. So, you ministers should be grateful to the legislative assembly."

Rep Yi Chae-hwan of the DJP, in the course of interpellating, calmly responded to Rep Hong by saying, "I think that Rep Hong's mention of the DJP is a matter to be considered from the standpoint of political ethics."

CSO: 4108/24

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEOUL DAILY VIEWS CIVIL RIGHTS, CRIMINAL LAW

SK082358 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Civil Rights vs. Hunch"]

[Text] We often hear the term "hunch," which is preferably used by those engaged in the law-enforcement profession such as police, prosecutors and judges.

A seasoned investigator may undeniably have an extrasensory perception of "sixth sense" in the face of a criminal incident, that may be helpful in solving a criminal case.

In a democratic and modernized society nowadays, however, excessive reliance on crude judgment based on the hunches of an investigator can hardly be justified, needless to say.

Rather, it must be of an extreme absurdity under any circumstances, merely exposing striking backwardness in a society, in view of the legal justice we uphold.

We are referring to this in connection with the latest topic concerning the so-called voluntary protection of a youthful collegian for as many as 15 days by police following the murder of a co-ed from Pusan that took place in Seoul.

Investigators were said to have used an intuitive sense in deciding this youth was the murderer, yet having no material evidence at all.

Thus, finally he was allowed to return home only after he had been virtually detained, running against democratic judiciary principles.

No one will deny that this is an age of scientific investigation among law-enforcement personnel at all levels, making their pledge to guarantee the basic rights of citizens under any circumstances to the fullest.

If a criminal case lacks material evidence, how can we believe in the scientific disposal of it for whatever reason?

Even though the young collegian was released, how can he be compensated for what he has suffered already?

Democratic citizens believe that even a single innocent citizen should be protected though 10 criminals may escape.

This is nothing but common sense in contemporary human society upholding democratic principles.

We often criticize the law enforcement authorities for their failure to deal satisfactorily with vicious criminal incidents taking place one after another, making citizens feel uneasy and placing them under intimidation in the face of the rampancy of violence and crime.

The inability to probe criminal incidents desirably is of course a serious matter, which immediately undermines our basic rights to be free from crimes, particularly in this process of national modernization and advancement.

Nevertheless, the fundamental civil rights of people should be protected and duly guaranteed even if law enforcement authorities may be able to solve "one criminal incident out of 10."

It is one thing that they are blamed for their poor investigative capability and it is quite another to disregard the basic civil rights of people.

In other words, the related authorities can restore their honor by respecting legal justice to a corresponding degree.

Even much belatedly, the related authorities should take the latest lesson most seriously, so that they may not repeat past wrongs.

And it is our conviction that the incident involving the collegian will provide a turning point in the renovation of legal circles by no longer excessively relying on intuitive perception.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FORMER NCU DEPUTIES TO FORM SOCIETY

SK111320 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] In the wake of the recent gatherings of professors-turned lawmakers and of female lawmakers in the national assembly, those lawmakers who were deputies to the defunct National Conference for Unification [NCU] are discussing the formation of a fraternal society in the assembly.

Such a move is now being promoted under the sponsorship of representative an Kap-chun of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and So Chong-yol of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], it has been learned.

Representative So Chong-yol disclosed on 10 October that the plan for the formation of a society of former NCU deputies turned lawmakers would take shape during the current regular assembly session, adding: "Most of the former NCU deputies in the assembly have expressed support for the idea."

So said: "The former NCU deputies appear to be treated coolly simply because they participated in the Yusin system in the past. What was wrong in the past was that the ruler stayed in office for a long term. But the achievements in economic development deserve positive assessment."

In explaining the purpose of the society, he said: "The former NCU deputies want to contribute to the development of the state with dignity in their own way."

Among the incumbent lawmakers, those who were deputies to the NCU include 12 from the DJP, 8 from the DKP, 6 from the Korea National Party and one independent, a total of 27.

CSO: 4108/24

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK ARRESTS ENERGY MINISTRY OFFICIALS FOR BRIBERY

SK130643 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] The Seoul prosecution arrested Yun Sok-ku, 47, director of the Coal Bureau of the Energy-Resources Ministry, and two senior officials at Seoul city hall and the Korea Coal Corporation yesterday on suspicion of taking bribes from coal briquet makers in Seoul.

The other officials are Choe Yong-chin, 46, chief of the Fuel Section, Industries Bureau of Seoul City, and Kim Kwang-su, 39, head of the No 1 Business Section, KCC.

They will face charges of bribery and violating the additional punishment law on specific crimes, which provides heavy penalties for large-scale bribery and other felonious crimes.

The arrests were made in the course of an intensive probe of suspected collusion between makers of coal briquets, the main household fuel called "yontan," and officials overseeing the business, resulting in the sale of low-quality briquets in the Seoul area.

President Chon Tu-hwan has been learned to have expressed concern about the progress of the investigation in a phone call to Seoul prosecution chief Kim Sok-hwi after he inspected facilities of a major yontan producer Saturday morning.

Earlier, the Seoul prosecution arrested three executives of large yontan makers in connection with the production of low-calorie briquets and booked several other yontan businessmen on suspicion of violating the provisional law on coal briquet supply.

The three ranking officials arrested yesterday are accused of having received money from the Korean Coal Association, which sought their favor for the raise of coal and yontan prices and loose supervision of the business of its members.

The prosecution said that Yun was suspected of having accepted a total of 19,400,000 won from the coal association and individual yontan makers over the past three years. In particular, he allegedly received 3,500,000 won last April and 1,500,000 won in August when coal and yontan prices were hiked.

Choe of Seoul city hall is suspected of having received 1,950,000 won from yontan makers, including Chongwon Yontan Co., which allegedly delivered 300,000 won to him last December when city hall was inspecting the production process of yontan companies.

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS GOVERNMENT MINISTERS

SK150613 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Minister of Health and Social Affairs Chon Myong-ku said yesterday the government will continuously expand the medical insurance system to cover 94.3 percent of the population by 1988.

In testimony on the last day of the six-day National Assembly interpellation session, Chon said the government will ensure that workshops employing more than 16 persons will implement the medical insurance scheme in 1983.

Businesses with more than five employees will be made to follow suit beginning in 1985 with a result that 65.5 percent and 94.3 percent of the population will benefit from the scheme by 1987 and 1988 respectively, he said.

The top health official observed that what he called an equivalent of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will be established next year at a cost of 7,700 million won for effective food quality control.

Promising to crack down on low-quality food producers, he made it clear that those manufacturing low-quality food at the risk of causing casualties are subject to punishment by death under law.

Prime Minister Nam Tok-u said the Seoul City Government will be made to transfer part of its power to its lower administrative units such as "gu" and "dong."

Nam said a restructuring of the metropolitan administration is now being conducted.

The government is studying the wisdom of introducing the agricultural damage insurance system in 1987 as part of an effort to protect farmers from agricultural damages, he said.

The assembly wound up the six-day question-answer sitting later in the day, and will start panel sessions today.

Minister of Culture and Information Yi Kwang-pyo said the government has not intention to redress the basic press law at the moment.

Referring to article 24 of the law which empowers the minister to cancel the registration of periodicals, Yi said the stipulation is designed to preclude possible irregularities in the press.

However, none of the existing newspapers and news agencies seem to be adversely affected by the stipulation, he clarified.

Minister of Home Affairs So Chong-hwa testified that he will see to it that efficiency and protection of human rights are ensured in crime investigations amid mutual understanding and cooperation between the prosecution and the police.

So also observed that the government does not consider enabling the police to look into crimes independently of the prosecution, because it involved amending the constitution and other laws. Currently, police can probe crimes under the direct control of the prosecution.

So's testimony was supported by Minister of Justice Yi Chong-won who said the so-called separation of criminal investigation by the police from the prosecution is a matter which does not require discussion again.

Yi asserted controversy over the issue was settled last year, when the new constitution was adopted.

The constitution adopts a system which provides that criminal investigation by the police shall be subject to control by the prosecution, he said.

In order to protect the human rights of suspects, the ministry will see that the prosecution supervises criminal investigations from the initial stage, he noted.

In the meantime, Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho disclosed the government will implement free compulsory middle school education in townships beginning in 1985.

To help expand education opportunities for the children of low-income earners in remote areas and islands, the government will increase the exemption of school fees, he said.

He said that if the assembly approves the government-proposed education bill, education tax revenues will be spent first in eliminating the shift class system and overly crowded classes in primary schools.

Minister of Labor Affairs Kwon Chong-dong said the government envisages introducing the employment insurance system some day.

The minimum wage scheme is difficult to implement at the moment, however, he said.

He also said the government will not propose a wage hike guideline next year, allowing businesses to determine their wage increases as they please.

Three lawmakers took the floor, focusing their questions on a wide range of social issues. They were Rep Kim Chan-u of the Democratic Korea Party, Rep Cho Hyong-po of the Korea National Party and Rep Hong U-chun of the Democratic Justice Party.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NAM ANSWERS LAWMAKERS QUESTIONS 8 OCTOBER

SK090540 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, disclosing that foreign liabilities as of the end of last August totaled \$30,300 million, said yesterday the nation can hold its own in managing foreign loans.

Answering lawmakers' questions at a National Assembly interpellation session, Nam said that the principal and interest repayment rate has dropped from 21 percent in the years before 1970 to 13 percent this year.

There will be no major problem in managing foreign liabilities, but the government will take utmost care in handling foreign loans with the lion's share going to businesses of high productivity, he stated.

Lawmakers of rival camps, expressing misgivings about the "formidable amount of foreign liabilities," called upon the government to readjust the fifth five-year economic and social development plan in such a way as to retrench foreign loans.

The nation cannot help introducing foreign investments for some more time to come, and the government's international payments operation plan is appropriate, he claimed.

Four lawmakers asserted the current foreign liabilities of over \$30,000 million would reach more than \$60,000 million by 1986.

They were Kim Yong-song of the Korea National Party (KNP), Ho Kyong-man of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), Kim Chong-ki of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and No Tae-kuk of the Parliamentary Fraternity Club (PFC).

In response to the KNP lawmaker's call for freezing next year's budget at the level of this year's, the premier said the government has no intention to revise the fiscal 1982 money bill, because its downward readjustment will hamper the otherwise smooth economic operation.

Referring to the overall economic condition, he said businesses as a whole are beginning to pick up with export and industrial production showing 20 percent and 9.6 percent annual increases respectively.

If the nation pursues the fifth five-year economic programs steadily, the overall economy will stand a good chance of steady recovery, he said. He said the government will not import foreign grains in the future, because the nation has a large stockpile.

Lawmakers' queries centered on the foreign debts, readjustment of the fifth economic plan, the modification of the taxation mechanism and promotion of small and medium industries and agriculture and fisheries.

Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Economic Planning Sin Pyong-hyon said the government will strike a balance between heavy chemical and light industries in investments.

In the meantime, Minister of Finance Yi Song-yon testified that the government finds it difficult now to increase the personal income tax exemption level set at 135,000 won a month.

Touching on the controversial value-added tax system, Yi said the government is not willing to abrogate it, although it plans to readdress its shortcomings continuously.

The government is bound to adopt education tax in a bid to improve education facilities, he said.

An estimated 11,100,000 million won will be needed over the next five years to fund education projects and 9,600,000 million won will be appropriated from general budgets and the remaining 1,400,000 million won will be raised through education tax, he noted. [figures as published]

CSO: 4120/31

BRIEFS

REWRITING OF 242 LAWS--The government has finished its rewriting of a total of 242 laws, aimed at uprooting basically elements of favoritism and other irregularities prevailing in society. The government project was formally reported by Kim Yong-ok, chairman of the Administrative Improvement Committee, to a session of an interministry council for deliberation on elements detrimental to national growth, which was held in the capitol conference room from yesterday. Chairman Kim revealed that his committee had also improved paperwork procedures in 395 civil petition fields for the convenience of citizen's lives. As part of its efforts to do away with factors hampering national development, the government will resume issuing licenses for new construction business, which have been banned since 1973. Other features of the government project are alleviation of restrictions imposed on imports of export-use materials and a revision of the criminal code. [Text] [SK172250 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 p 1]

DJP COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN--Seoul, 18 Sep--Korea's majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) picked Rep Na Sok-ho, 47, as chairman of the party policy committee Friday. The post had been vacant since September 9 when Rep Yi Chin-u resigned, assuming moral responsibility for the so-called rush mat schandal, involving more than a dozen other assemblymen and the Federation of Korean Education Associations. The party designated Rep Chong Chae-chol, 53, as head of a National Assembly budget-settlement committee to be formed soon. Reps Maeng Un-chae, 46, and Cho Chung-chae, 45, were named deputies to the NA taking over vacancies caused by the same scandal. [Text] [SK180634 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 18 Sep 81]

ENERGY MINISTER'S DISMISSAL SOUGHT--The three major political parties are moving to seek a motion calling for the dismissal of Minister of Energy and Resources Pak Pong-hwan with regards to the recent coal briquette scandal. They are also considering involving the parliamentary right to look into the government's coal-related administration. Pong Tu-wan, spokesman of the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP), insisted yesterday that those who are involved in the production of low-quality coal briquettes should be punished regardless of their ranks or positions. In a statement, the spokesman said "the tremendous amount of illegal profits" earned by "yontan" (coal briquettes) producers should be recollected, and demanded that the government work out measures to prevent recurrence of similar incidents. The statement was issued following a meeting attended by key officeholders of the majority party. Meanwhile, Sin Sang-u, secretary-general of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said his party has decided to file a motion calling for the dismissal of the minister of energy and resources, and invoke the parliamentary power to probe state administration. [Text] [SK150603 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 p 1]

PRESS COORDINATION MEMBERS--Along with the recent personnel reshuffle of the judicial officials, the government has named three judges as members of the press coordination committee effective 22 September. On the same day, Yi Won-pae of Seoul, Yang Yong-tae of Kwangju and Yi Ik-u of Chonju were relieved of their posts. The new members of the press coordination committee are: Yi Sun-u, Chief Judge of the Seoul Civil Court, for the Seoul area; Kim Ung-yol, Chief Judge of the Kwangju District Court, for the Chonju area. [Text] [SK271030 Seoul Sinmun in Korean 26 Sep ul p 2]

CSO: 4108/24

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK EXPECTS 7 PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 1981

SK131246 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Economic Planning Sin Pyong-hyon said yesterday Korea expects an annual economic growth of a seven percent, slightly higher than the original target of five to six percent, this year.

Sin also stated the government need not take any special measures to help boost business and promote investments.

In testimony at a plenary National Assembly interpellation session, the deputy premier said it is difficult to materialize the minimum wage system at the moment.

In response to lawmakers' demand for the immediate introduction of the system, he said the government will make a careful study of it on the premise that it will be implemented some day.

On the fourth day of the six-day question-answer session, three lawmakers took the floor, focusing their queries on readjustment of heavy and chemical industry projects and purchase of rice and other grains.

Recalling the government laid too much stress on achieving economic growth in the past decade, Sin said the government will endeavor to achieve balance and harmony in distributing income.

The minister noted the government will put policy emphasis on raising people's incomes and increasing people's employment.

The government does not consider modifying the 1982 national budget bill nor the fifth five-year economic and social development plan and it is still premature to talk about revising the plan in connection with the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, he said.

The government will exert continuous efforts to eliminate factors which are feared to hamper redistribution of incomes, he said.

Unveiling that wholesale and retail price indexes stood at 12.7 and 14.2 percent respectively as of the end of last month, he predicted the government will manage to curb this year's price rise below 20 percent.

If oil prices retain stability and contingencies do not arise, the nation will be able to restrict price rises below 12-14 percent next year, he said.

The government intends to maintain a rice stockpile of 9,600,000 bags, and it is very hard to increase the rice purchase price by 30 percent, he remarked.

In an attempt to promote private-initiative economic activities, the government will establish what he termed a private industrial policy council.

In the meantime, Minister of Energy and Resources Pak Pong-hwan testified it would be inevitable for the government to raise oil prices late this year.

The minister said Korea imports 60 percent of its crude oil from Saudi Arabia for \$32 per barrel and the price is expected to rise to \$34 at the OPEC meeting late this year.

He said the government will check the quality of briquettes twice a month and work out a briquette quality control package.

The government will also increase coal briquette prices to realistic levels to help improve the quality of briquettes, he said.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry So Sok-chun said the government will help promote industrial electronics industries.

Rep Cho Ki-sang of the majority Democratic Justice Party said farming should be promoted not from an economic but from a political viewpoint.

If the government does not invest in farming, he warned Korea's economic foundation will be undermined.

Rep Hong Sa-tok of the Democratic Korea Party said the fifth socio-economic development program lacks ways of redistributing incomes, which he said are essential to materializing a welfare society.

He pointed out that 20 percent of the population monopolizes 75 percent of the total income.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK PLANNING MINISTER ON ASEAN PROJECTS

SK080214 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 8 Oct (YONHAP)—Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said Thursday that the Korean Government would encourage the nation's industry to invest in large-scale development projects in the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries.

In a message to an annual conference of Korean-ASEAN business leaders, which opened its one-day meeting at the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) building here, Sin praised the ASEAN countries for their efforts to accelerate economic growth, and said, "Korea is ready to provide to the ASEAN community its manpower and technical knowhow, accumulated in the process of its own industrial growth." The message was read by Choe Chang-nak, vice economic planning minister.

Sin, South Korea's top economic planner, said the Korean economy will emerge out of the doldrums this year and be back on the track to growth. In pursuing growth, he said, efforts will be made to ensure stability, and the initiative in running the nation's economy will be handed over to the private sector.

Sin said the ongoing conference will translate into fruitful cooperation the momentum provided by President Chon Tu-hwan's tour of the ASEAN countries last summer.

At this year's meeting sponsored by the FKI, some three hundred business leaders including 97 from the ASEAN countries will discuss the establishment of a secretariat for Korean-ASEAN economic cooperation at the nongovernmental level, and explore the possibilities for further cooperation between Korea and the five countries in such areas as construction, plant construction, trade, resource development and joint ventures.

The participants are also expected to urge their governments to conclude bilateral agreements for the prevention of double taxation and investment guarantee between Korea and the ASEAN countries, to pave the way for accelerated economic cooperation.

CS0: 4120/31

ROK, ASEAN COMPANIES NEGOTIATE ON JOINT VENTURES

SK090114 Seoul YONHAP in English 0134 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 9 Oct (YONHAP)--Following the annual meeting here of Korean and ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) business leaders Thursday, negotiations are under way between Korean firms and companies of the five Southeast Asian nations for possible joint ventures and other forms of economic cooperation, industry sources here reported Friday.

Among the areas envisioned for cooperation are an oil refinery in Indonesia and the manufacture of automobiles in Singapore and the Philippines.

The Hyundai group, one of Korea's largest business conglomerates, has entered into negotiations for joint venture oil refinery and timber processing projects with Indonesian firms and a bridge construction project in Malaysia. Hyundai is also discussing the possibility of manufacturing "ASEAN cars" with Singaporean and Philippine interests.

The Samsung group, another industrial giant in the country, has embarked on negotiations for airplane maintenance and a joint TV set production with Indonesian interests and trade in crude oil and other products with Malaysian interests, the sources said.

Meanwhile, they said, the Daewoo group is discussing the manufacture of coal conveyers for an Indonesian company and negotiating the creation of a joint venture trading firm with a Malaysian company.

The following are some of the major projects for which negotiations are reportedly under way between Korean firms and their ASEAN counterparts:

--The Lucky Group: coal mining and petroleum exploitation in Indonesia, petrochemical project in Malaysia and electronic plant construction in Thailand.

--The Ssangyong Group: road construction in Indonesia, construction projects in Malaysia and skyscraper construction in Singapore.

--The Hyosung Group: tire production in Indonesia, timber processing in Malaysia, and heavy electric equipment exportation to the Philippines.

- Daelim: oil refineries in Indonesia and Singapore, and housing construction in Malaysia.
- Sunkyoung: joint venture in timber and plywood production in Indonesia and Malaysia.
- Sanhwan: highway construction in Indonesia and construction projects in Singapore.
- Chinro Brewery Co: importation of liquor ingredients from Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, and reexportation of finished products to the three countries.
- Korea Air Lines: opening of an airway between Seoul and Singapore.
- Korea Plywood Manufacturing Co: wood processing Indonesia.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK, ASEAN BUSINESS LEADERS AGREE ON COOPERATION

SK080900 Seoul YONHAP in English 0758 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 8 Oct (YONHAP)--Business leaders from Korea and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member countries, meeting here for their annual conference Thursday, have agreed to set up "liaison groups" in Korea and the five ASEAN countries to promote bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation at the nongovernmental level.

According to a joint communique issued at the end of the one-day meeting, the ASEAN delegation asked for Korean participation in some of the countries' major development plans, especially in the area of industrial joint ventures.

The conference's four subcommittees reviewed a total of 31 projects in the ASEAN countries in the areas of construction and industrial plants, resources, trade, joint ventures and technology, according to the statement.

They included projects in the fields of forestry and coal mining in Indonesia, plywood processing in Malaysia, antimony mining and offshore gas exploration in Thailand, chrome mining in the Philippines and road and plant construction in the Southeast Asian countries.

The participants also agreed to recommend to their governments that Korea and the ASEAN countries cooperate at the Multifiber Agreement (MFA) meetings in Geneva, a North-South conference aimed at coordinating the conflicting interests of textile-exporting developing countries and the industrialized importing countries.

The communique said that the liaison groups to be formed in Korea and the five countries to strengthen economic cooperation in the private sector will also promote "mutual exchange of information, technological collaboration, joint ventures and participation in economic development projects."

The delegates to the conference, 94 businessmen from the ASEAN countries and some 200 from the Korean business community, approved of the bilateral agreements on the prevention of double taxation and investment guarantee being concluded by their governments, the communique said.

They agreed to hold the fourth Korea-ASEAN business leaders conference in November of next year in Manila.

The following is a list of projects reviewed at the meeting for possible Korean participation:

Resources Development

Indonesia:

- three forest projects including one at Irianjaya forests.
- four plywood plant projects
- two coal mining projects including one in southern Sumatra.

Malaysia:

- two joint venture projects involving plywood plants
- a coal mining project.

Thailand:

- an antimony mining project
- an offshore gas exploration project in B region, east-western Thailand.

The Philippines:

- a chrome mining project.

Construction and plants (projects to be undertaken as joint ventures and with technical cooperation):

Indonesia:

- Aeknaul-Pematang road project
- Middle Java 5th road project
- Middle Java water line project
- Dumai hydrocracking complex
- Gresik cement 4th expansion project
- agrochemical project
- Bukit Asam project
- formalin project

Malaysia:

- Dinding water supply stage II
- 39-story building project
- Sandakan airport - civil project
- Junior Baru port expansion project
- Penang bridge project
- Perak-Halla cement project
- ship repair project
- Perak state steel plant project

Singapore:

--Palau Bukom refinery project

Thailand:

--Don Muang airport expansion project

--Bangkok water supply project

--gas processing project

Philippines:

--Paranaque spillway project

--Marang hydroelectric power dam project

--Manila northern road betterment project

--4th Ibrd highway project

CSO: 4120/31

ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF SEOUL OLYMPIC GAMES EXAMINED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Oct 81 p 7

[Text]

Seoul's success in inviting the 1988 Olympic Games is expected to give a new impetus to the Korean economy.

The prospective "Olympic business boom" has already begun with a phenomenal rally in the stock market.

Seoul has special reasons to claim doubled international confidence and reputation.

Reasons:

1) Seoul overcame a great disadvantage as a divided country in winning the Olympic venue right; and

2) Seoul showed itself to be a model of newly industrializing country en route to defeating pre-favorite Nagoya, Japan.

In other words, Korean economic potential has played a leading role in enabling the divided country to clinch the Olympic venue right.

Furthermore, the Olympic venue right will probably speed the internationalization of the Korean economy.

The construction industry will be blessed with record-high domestic demand thanks to the 1988 Olympics.

About \$2,380 million will be necessary to construct sports facilities, an athletes' village and the related facilities for the 1988 Olympics, according to an estimate by the Seoul organizers.

Furthermore, a lot of big construction projects are sure to go to local builders prior to the Olympic Games.

They include the expansion of Kimpo International Airport, and the construction of subways, hotels and other so-

cial infrastructures.

The 1988 Seoul Olympics are estimated to draw 300,000-odd tourists, hinting good days for the Korean tourism industry.

The depth and width of an Olympic business boom can be vividly read in the Japanese case.

Apparently affected by the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, Japanese private facility investment registered an annual growth rate of 40.9 percent in 1960 and 36.8 percent in 1961.

In the Olympic period, the Japanese annual economic growth rose to 12 percent, which economists say led to the present prosperity of the Japanese economy.

Construction

Besides the construction and tourism industries, the Olympic business boom will stimulate many other industrial sectors including electronics, communications, food processing and various services.

In fact, the 1964 Tokyo Olympics changed the Japanese industrial structure and people's living standards a great deal.

The Olympic business boom increased the weight of construction and manufacturing industries as against agriculture and fisheries in Japan.

Japanese sales of television sets and refrigerators skyrocketed by 30 percent and 66 percent, respectively, in 1965 as compared with 8 percent each in 1957.

But the Olympics have not always created prosperity in

their host countries.

Munich, Montreal and Moscow may be called Olympic victims as they suffered financial losses due to their excessive investment in the Olympic Games.

Seoul's 1988 Olympic organizers are not worried about possibly excessive investment in Olympic facilities.

"Seoul's population is likely to exceed nine million persons. That fact means that Olympic-related facilities, except the sports complex, can be converted into the houses accommodating ever-growing population," said an official on the organizing committee.

The government has insisted that a lot of Olympic-related infrastructure construction programs are related to the nation's fifth five-year economic and social development plan (1982-1986).

But specialists' private view is that the government should make a minor change in the five-year plan to effectively prepare for the 1988 Olympic Games.

The estimated Seoul Olympic bill of \$2,280 million re-

presented a 3.6 percent burden on the gross national product (GNP), based on 1981 prices.

This percentage means that the Olympic bill will be 40,000 won per person.

Domestic observers opine that the burden of the Olympics is not so large in light of Korean economic potential and capacity.

In the coming five years, the nation is expected to need about \$43 billion in foreign capital for its continuing economic development plan.

And the nation is not expected to suffer difficulties in obtaining that amount of foreign capital.

Rather, the 1988 Olympic venue right is certain to facilitate the inflow of foreign capital to this Republic.

In 1988 when the nation will stage the Olympics, the Korean GNP and per-capita GNP are expected to reach \$109.8 billion and \$2,340, respectively.

These figures far exceed the Japanese tally in the 1964 Tokyo Olympic year, amounting to \$80.7 billion and \$833.

'YONHAP' REVIEWS ROK SHIPBUILDING CAPACITY, PROSPECTS

SK170451 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 17 Oct (YONHAP)--The inauguration Saturday of Daewoo Shipbuilding Co's 1.2-million-ton drydock in Okpo of Koje Island off the country's south coast marked a milestone in the history of Korean shipbuilding industry, making Korea the world's fifth largest shipbuilding power, with an annual shipbuilding capacity of four million tons.

In recent years, the Korean shipbuilding industry grew in great spurts partly because the industry was declining in the West, while the volume of world shipping has been increasing, and also because the Korean business boldly invested in the industry with the government's active support.

Korea's annual shipbuilding capacity grew from 250,000 tons in 1972 to 2.8 million tons in 1980, with foreign shipbuilding orders using up some 1.71 million tons, worth around 1.54 billion U.S. dollars last year. This represents the second largest number of orders received by any shipbuilding industry in the world. Japan received the largest number of orders.

As of the end of June this year, Korea won 930,000 tons of foreign shipbuilding orders worth 1.31 billion dollars, 17.5 percent more than was received during the same period last year on a tonnage basis.

Foreign shipbuilding orders totaled 2.7 million tons worth 3.5 billion dollars as of the end of July this year.

As the industry's bullishness continues, the government and the shipbuilding industry plan to further increase Korea's shipbuilding capacity to as much as six million tons by 1986, the last year of the country's fifth five-year economic development plan, to make the country the world's second largest shipbuilder.

However, the Korean shipbuilding industry faces a number of difficulties.

Except for the four major shipbuilders--the Hyundai Shipbuilding Co., the Daewoo Shipbuilding Co., the Korea Shipbuilding Corp., and the Samsung Shipbuilding Co.--the remaining 155 firms are very small, with a combined annual shipbuilding capacity reaching only 350,000 gross tons.

Another important factor is that Korea seems to be losing its international competitiveness because of relatively high wages in Korea. According to experts here, the ratio of wages to the cost in the shipbuilding industry is now as high as 25 percent.

The most challenging competitions to Korean shipbuilding among the newly emerging shipbuilding powers industry are Taiwan and mainland China. Mainland China has an annual shipbuilding capacity of 700,000 tons, and Taiwan's foreign shipbuilding orders in 1980 reached nearly 50 percent of Korea's, according to sources here.

Thus, the challenge for Korea's shipbuilding industry is to hold down costs and increase productivity through the utilization of modern management techniques. The industry must also introduce advanced foreign management methods, and adapt them to its own needs.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK TO BECOME WORLD'S FIFTH LARGEST SHIPBUILDER

SK150059 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 15 Oct (YONHAP)—Korea will become the fifth largest shipbuilding country in the world when the Daewoo Shipbuilding Co. inaugurates its 1.2 million ton dry dock in Okpo of Koje Island, the country's third biggest island off Pusan, shortly.

Company officials said Thursday that the Okpo shipyard would boost the country's shipbuilding capacity from the current 2.8 million tons to four million tons, the fifth largest in the world.

The construction of the Okpo shipyard took more than eight years, and required more than 327.5 billion won (some 478 million U.S. dollars), both in domestic and foreign capital.

More than six million man-days were utilized to reclaim 400,000 pyong of sea to build the 1.2 million-ton largest single dry dock in the world (one pyong equals 3.4 square meters).

While still under construction, the Okpo shipyard had begun to receive shipbuilding orders from abroad and to build ships since September 1979.

It has so far received orders amounting to 1.1 billion U.S.dollars for chemical products carriers, tankers, seawater disposal plants and oil prospecting rigs.

The yearly turnover of the Okpo shipyard is projected to increase from 673 million dollars in 1982, to 800 million dollars in 1983, and again to more than 1.8 million dollars in 1985.

Another attraction of the Okpo shipyard is the 104-meter-high and 206-meter-wide Goliath crane which can lift ground structures of up to 900 tons. This crane is claimed to be the largest in the world, the officials said.

CSO: 4120/31

BRIEFS

BOND ISSUES FOR ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT--Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to float bonds worth 71.5 billion won (one dollar is worth about 685 won) on the foreign money market in order to secure part of the money required for the development of electric resources for 1982, the Energy-Resources Ministry said Tuesday. The 1982 cost of the electric resources development is estimated at 2.66 trillion won, including 2.02 trillion won for construction projects. Of the total cost, the state-run Korea Electric Co. will obtain 1.2 trillion won from its own coffers and foreign loans, while the government and banks will provide 941.3 billion won, and the remainder will be covered by the projected bonds, electricity debentures, and other resources yet to be determined. [Text] [SK130047 Seoul YONHAP in English 0039 GMT 13 Oct 81]

SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLANS--Seoul, 14 Oct (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to spend 70 billion won (some 1.1 billion U.S. dollars) over the next five years to foster the country's semiconductor industries as technology-intensive industries. According to a semiconductor technology promotion program released Wednesday by the Commerce-Industry Ministry, the export target for semiconductor products is 1.5 billion U.S. dollars in 1986 when the fifth five-year economic development plans ends. During the five-year period, the localization of production of semiconductor products will reach 90 percent and semiconductor technology will be developed to such an extent that large scale integrations will be manufactured domestically by 1986. The technology development funds will be raised both by the government (20 billion won) and private enterprises (50 billion won). Basic and sophisticated technology will be developed mainly by research institutes under the supervision of the government, and application or commodity development technology, by private research institutes. The funds will also be used to train technological manpower of over 1,000 and to induce advanced semiconductor technology from abroad. [Text] [SK140913 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 14 Oct 81]

IBRD INTERESTED IN DAM PROJECTS--Seoul, 15 Oct (YONHAP)--The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has expressed its willingness to take part in the construction of seven multipurpose dams projected by the Korean Government. The World Bank's intention was disclosed Wednesday, when a six-member IBRD mission met with President An Kyong-mo of the state-run Industrial Site and Water Resources Development Corp., to discuss Korea's water resources development. The mission is in Korea to observe the construction of the Chungju multipurpose dam financed by the IBRD. Korea is planning to construct seven more multipurpose dams one each on the estuary of Nakdong River, at Hapchon, Chuan and four other places. [Text] [SK150101 Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT 15 Oct 81]

ASSEMBLY APPROVAL OF LOAN PLANS--Seoul, 15 Oct (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan's administration will move for the legislative approval of 21 loan inducement plans from several international financing institutions, during the regular National Assembly session, officials at the economic planning board said Thursday. The officials said that the public loans, totaling some 2.2 billion U.S. dollars, will be used for the improvement of the industrial structure, the expansion of water-supply facilities and other projects to be conducted next year, the first year of the country's fifth five-year economic plan. The World Bank will provide 955 million dollars through seven inducement programs; the Asian Development Bank, 393 million dollars through eight programs; and several other international banks and financial organizations will provide the rest. The National Assembly, now in its regular session, will examine the loan programs and approve them, the officials added. [Text] [SK150140 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 15 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

NEED FOR QUALIFIED INTERPRETERS BECOMES ACUTE

SK131404 Seoul YONHAP in English 0752 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--Korea's need for professional interpreters seems more immediate than ever, with the rapid growth of the country's foreign trade in recent years, and especially because of Korea's being selected as host for the 1988 summer olympics.

Despite the increasing need for qualified interpreters, institutions to train them are rare in Korea.

The graduate school of interpretation and translation at Seoul's Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, the only graduate school of its kind in Korea, opened in August 1979. It provides eight two-year Korean-foreign language courses and 13 three-year foreign language courses. The two-year courses include Korean-English, Korean-French, Korean-Chinese, Korean-Spanish, Korean-German, Korean-Japanese, Korean-Russian and Korean-Arabic.

Among the three year course are English-French, English-Chinese, English-German, English-Russian and English-Spanish.

According to Dr Kim I-pae, dean of the graduate school, the school produced its first 14 graduates last August. [He said] that more than half of the annual newcomers gave up in the middle of their courses, after finding themselves unable to keep up.

Kim said that a good interpreter should be equipped with a knowledge of politics, economics, literature and other things not to speak of fluency in the languages concerned.

Noting that Korea would need more than 1,700 interpreters when the Seoul Olympics begin, Dr Kim urged the government to pay more interest in training professional interpreters.

The salary of a professional interpreter varies, but according to some sources, a simultaneous interpreter might charge as much as a quarter million won (about 370 U.S. dollars) for six hours of work.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

ENGLISH IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS--Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--The Korean Government has reportedly decided to teach English to primary school students beginning next year as part of its efforts to improve the country's foreign language education. Education Ministry officials said Tuesday that students at the fourth, fifth and sixth grades of primary school will receive English lessons one hour a week as part of their extra-curricular activities. Currently, English is taught from the middle schools level. The move to introduce English at an earlier stage has been very controversial. But the government has decided in favor of it on the assumption that the sooner we learn the language, the more proficient we will be in its use, the officials said. The Education Ministry has already earmarked 800 million won (1.2 million U.S. dollars) for the strengthening of foreign language education in secondary schools across the country next year. The funds will be used to provide middle and high schools with tape recorders and other necessary equipment to improve language training programs for middle and high-school English teachers both at home and abroad. [Text] [SK131402 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT 13 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

SEOUL DAILY VIEWS WALKER'S SPEECH ON U.S.-ROK CULTURAL TIES

SK090044 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Oct 81 p 1

[The "Jargon" Column]

[Text] There is no more difficult word to define than "culture," because it has many meanings. Ten years ago UNESCO conducted a survey to discern the various meanings of "culture" used around the world. The survey findings revealed that "culture" has about 200 different meanings--exceeding the number of countries in the world.

At a meeting of the Korea-American Association on the evening of 6 October, U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker delivered a speech entitled "Korean-American relations in the 1980's: The cultural dimension." The association is a forum often used by American ambassadors to Korea when they had something to say about U.S.-ROK relations. The term "culture" as he defined it is somewhat different from what it means in Korea. This may be because of a difference in the cultures of the two countries.

Westerners often use the word "culture" to describe a way of life or a way of thinking. Viewed this way, there seems to be a considerable cultural difference between Korea and the United States. It seems to be an American idea that U.S. culture is diverse, whereas Korean culture is almost homogenous.

Ambassador Walker predicted the 1980's will be a period of readjustment--a period when "cultural" differences between the two countries will be reduced. The United States seems to believe it is necessary to mold Korean culture into a more pluralistic one. However, it is not an easy task to reshape cultures.

In the 1980's Korea's progress is expected to be more notable, and the nation's international position will be enhanced. Korea has formal diplomatic relations with 115 countries and trade ties with 160 countries.

In 1988 Korea will host the summer olympics. The political and economic conditions in Korea make it inevitable that we internationalize our society. To achieve this, our consciousness must first be internationalized. We now must review and readjust our "culture."

Internationalization means making as few enemies as possible and refraining from any word or deed which could antagonize others. Nationalism is essential for the survival of a small and weak nation. However, it is likely to invite international isolation if it goes too far. Internationalization necessitates the diversification of information and opinion. It constitutes a condition for our survival. We will have to endure some inconveniences inherent in this readjustment because there can be no gain without costs.

S.KOREA/POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

ROK PLANS TO PROMOTE OVERSEAS EMIGRATION

SK160140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] The Health-Social Affairs Ministry will push ahead intensively overseas emigration, family planning, and the adoption of orphans by foreign families during next year in strenuous efforts to curtail population growth, it was revealed yesterday.

According to a ministry report to the National Assembly, the ministry will send 40 farming families to Argentina, Chile and Paraguay during next year. The government will provide them with 2,000 ha of farmland initially, the report showed.

Promoting emigration based on family relations, the ministry will encourage private organizations to expedite the emigration of small industrial firms.

The ministry will form a non-government committee for this purpose and will dispatch joint missions overseas to survey the situation related to the emigration of industries and to arrange this type of emigration, the report revealed.

Emigration permissions will be issued to 38,750 persons next year compared with 37,000 this year, according to the report.

It showed that 2,205 million won had been earmarked for emigration sector in the ministry's budget.

The ministry, worried about a possible population explosion resulting from the sharp increase in child-bearing couples, will give various priorities in social benefits to sterilized people, the report revealed.

Medical insurance subscribers will get insurance benefits in case they undergo sterilization and other contraception operations from next year.

People from poor families will be given government loans prior to others if they undergo sterilization operations. They will also be selected as beneficiaries of medical aid prior to others.

Along with tax favors, small-size families with two or less children will be given priority in obtaining scholarships and in buying houses.

As for overseas adoption of Korean orphans, the ministry will ease restrictions on the selection of countries and will promote it by bringing up organizations specializing in the field, according to the report.

Adoption of Korean orphans by foreign families peaked after the Korean war and has declined over the last decade upon the government's decision to raise them in their native land.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

BRIEFS

POPULATION PLANNING PROGRAM PROPOSED--Seoul, 10 Oct (YONHAP)--Under a draft plan to curb the population increase rate during the fifth five-year economic plan, which starts next year, the Korean Government will offer various favors and incentives for families restricting the number of their children to two. These incentives include income tax reductions, housing priorities, subsidized education, and medical insurance. The government plans to launch a nationwide drive to lower the population increase rate to 1.57 percent by 1986, from the current rate of 1.67. The draft plan, prepared by 12 pertinent ministries, also calls for further expansion of the family planning program, encouragement of emigration, and educational campaigns to explain the government's population policy. Without such measures, the country's population is expected to reach 44 million by 1986, six million more than the current population. [Text] [SK100251 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 10 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

SK120750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 12 Oct (YONHAP)--Costa Rica's President Rodrigo Carazo Odio arrived here Monday afternoon on a three-day state visit as guest of President Chon Tu-hwan.

On his arrival at Seoul's Kimpo international airport on a crystal clear Korean autumn day, Carazo, his wife Estrella, and a 12-member official party including Foreign Minister Bernd Hiehaus were welcomed by President and Mrs Chon and other senior officials of the Korean Government in an official welcoming ceremony.

Carazo, the first Costa Rican president to visit Korea, will meet with his Korean counterpart at Chongwadae, South Korea's presidential mansion, Tuesday morning to discuss "ways to expand bilateral cooperation, political and economic." [as received]

On Tuesday afternoon, the Costa Rican leader will address a plenary session of the unicameral National Assembly. Carazo will be the fourth foreign head of state to address the Korean Parliament. The last foreign president who spoke before the National Assembly was U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson, who made an official visit here in 1966.

Diplomatic observers here see Carazo's visit as part of the South Korean Government's efforts to bolster its relations with countries of Central and South America, a vital area of diplomatic contest between South and North Korea, along with Africa and the Middle East.

Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga is in town at the invitation of Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, on a four-day official visit, which began Saturday.

Since it established diplomatic relations with South Korea in 1962, Costa Rica, which upholds a pro-Western foreign policy, has supported the Seoul government at international forums including the United Nations.

The Central American nation established diplomatic relations with North Korea in 1974, but its relations with the communist country, South Korean officials said, have been minimal.

On the other hand, there has been a steady increase in South Korea's trade with Costa Rica. Official Korean statistics show that South Korea exported some

4.8 million U.S. dollars worth of goods including steel products, electric appliances and textiles to Costa Rica last year. Meanwhile, Costa Rica exported 290,000 dollars' worth of products to Korea, including meat and coffee beans.

Bilateral trade and other forms of economic cooperation, including joint ventures, are expected to be discussed by the two presidents, Korean officials said.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHON ADDRESSES DINNER HONORING COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

SK140232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 14 Oct (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday evening that South Korea and Costa Rica, as Pacific nations, are partners in the common pursuit of liberty, peace and prosperity.

In his remarks at a Chongwadae (Korea's presidential mansion) dinner honoring Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, Chon hailed Carazo's visit here as a "meaningful milestone" in further cementing the ties of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Central American nation.

Explaining his unsuccessful overtures aimed at realizing an inter-Korean summit meeting, Chon castigated communist North Korea for rejecting his offers and continuing to indulge in provocative acts (toward the South), which, he said, heighten the tension on the Korean peninsula.

"I do not believe that North Korea will be able to continue to shun our peace-making efforts. With patience and sincerity, we will continue to do our utmost to establish a lasting peace on the peninsula."

In his reply, Carazo endorsed Chon's bid for a tete-a-tete with North Korean leader Kim Il-song and said his current visit will serve to further strengthen the ties of friendship that bind South Korea and Costa Rica.

"Through this visit, I have reaffirmed the courage with which your people are safeguarding freedom against the constant threat of aggression from the enemy," said Carazo, the first Costa Rican president to visit Korea. "The freedom-loving nations of the whole world should appreciate your efforts to resist totalitarianism and repel the menace of subversion."

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK, JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

SK111030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Korea and Jamaica yesterday agreed to conclude an economic, scientific and technological agreement to strengthen the government-level cooperation and increase the activities of the nongovernmental Korea-Jamaica Joint Economic Committee.

This agreement came during a meeting between Prime Minister Nam Tok-u and Jamaican Prime Minister Edward P. G. Seaga who arrived in Seoul earlier in the day on a four-day visit at Nam's invitation.

A Korean source said that the two premiers exchanged views on international situations with stress placed on Northeast Asia and the Caribbean area and on ways and means of promoting bilateral relations in a "sincere and friendly" atmosphere for more than one hour in Nam's capitol office.

Nam explained in detail President Chon Tu-hwan's peace proposals made toward North Korea on January 12 and June 5 while Seaga expressed his deep understanding about the Seoul government's peaceful unification efforts and said "time is on Seoul's side," according to the source.

Seaga hoped for joint investments in Jamaica by Korean business and industrial companies and explained that such labor-intensive businesses as garments, footwear and electronics are among the promising areas for Korean participation.

Nam pledged that he will encourage active participation by Korean companies, the source said.

Following the meeting, the two premiers signed a cultural agreement.

The 11-point accord is aimed at promoting scientific, educational and cultural exchanges.

The Nam-Seaga meeting was also attended by Minister of Commerce and Industry So Sok-chun; Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Tong-hwi; Korean Ambassador to Kingston Choe Sang-chin; Kum Chin-ho, secretary-general to the premier and Kim Sok-kyu, director-general of the American Affairs Bureau at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Those from the Jamaican side were Dr Allan Kirton, permanent secretary at the office of the prime minister; E. Frank Francis, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Lloyd M.H. Barnett, director of the Foreign Ministry's Political Division; John Pickersgill, director of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Division, and Kenneth Jones, director of the Agency for Public Information.

In the evening, Premier and Mrs Seaga attended a dinner hosted by Nam at the guest house of the Hotel Shilla.

Today, the Jamaican leader will visit industrial establishments in Ulsan and Pohang.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEOUL DAILY VIEWS CARIBBEAN LEADERS' ROK VISITS

SK130951 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Caribbean Visitors"]

[Text] The leaders of two Central American countries are in town—Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio flew in yesterday for a three-day state visit and Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Philip George Seaga is due to leave today after a four-day official tour.

Together with the recent trip here by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and the forthcoming visit by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon early next month, their tours underline an auspicious fruition of the nation's vigorous new diplomatic efforts aimed at expanding and substantiating its external relations.

Notable is that the two visits, overlapping in part, involve chief executives from countries situated in the same Caribbean region.

What is more remarkable is that each of the visits has distinct implications for Koreans. President Carazo is the first foreign leader to make a state visit here since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic and also the first to deliver an address before the current National Assembly, an event scheduled for today. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Seaga is the first head of government from a nonaligned nation to visit the Fifth Republic, an occasion which is additionally meaningful as Jamaica is a council member of the powerful Nonaligned Movement of Third World countries.

And the talks which the Costa Rican and Jamaican visitors will have or have already had with their respective hosts, President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, and other Korean leaders are expected to have far-reaching effects in further strengthening Korea's existing bilateral relations with their nations.

For one thing, the high-level talks will have resulted in a better understanding of and paved the way for closer cooperation in tackling each other's national issues. Outstanding in this respect is Seoul's sincere and realistic approach to lessening tension on the Korean peninsula and bringing about a workable settlement of inter-Korea questions, a task that is worthy of due international support.

Probably having a greater impact on mutual interests are the discussions on ways to further promote or newly cultivate Korea's relations with the two countries in such tangible fields as economic cooperation, trade and sociocultural exchanges.

For this purpose, the Jamaican prime minister signed with his host a bilateral cultural agreement, providing for closer cooperation in the sectors of science, education and culture. Besides, the two premiers reportedly agreed in their talks to inject vigor into the function of the Korea-Jamaica Joint Economic Committee and probed effective ways of facilitating joint ventures in about a dozen specific industrial projects, including clothing and footwear production as well as electronics.

Stepped-up economic cooperation in spheres ranging from fisheries to manufacturing industry is also a major topic for the Costa Rican president in his meetings with President Chon and other Seoul leaders. In addition, wider avenues are certain to be provided to cement bilateral relations, which already feature three agreements signed during the past decade covering cultural exchanges, trade and science-technology cooperation.

The visits by President Carazo and Prime Minister Seage are thus hoped to be long remembered as having provided new moments in upgrading--and what's more substantiating--Korea's relations not only with their countries but also other Latin American nations.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

AARRO CONFERENCE OPENS IN SEOUL; NAM SPEAKS

SK160114 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 16 Oct (YONHAP)--The Seventh Conference of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO) opened Friday morning in Seoul, with delegates from 15 member countries, four observer countries and four international organizations.

Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u opened the conference by praising AARRO's invaluable accomplishments in exploring ways of relieving rural poverty in the African and Asian regions, since the organization's founding in 1962.

Nam noted, however, that there were still many people in rural areas who were denied decent lives, and urged all member countries to "join in the crusade for a new world of common prosperity."

He said that the Korean "saemaul undong" (new village movement), started in 1970, can be regarded as one method of meeting the challenges of rural development, and added that Korea is "willing to cooperate in sharing and exchanging our experiences with all our friends."

Korean chief delegate Ko Kum, agriculture-fisheries minister, was elected chairman of the Seoul conference.

Ko explained to the delegates the results of the Korean Saemaul Undong and of the government's plans in the agricultural and fisheries sectors during the country's fifth five-year economic and social development plan period which starts next year.

During the conference, which is continuing until October 23, participants are to discuss their rural development policies, as well as exchange technological information.

At Friday's meeting, it was also decided to hold the eighth AARRO conference in Mauritius.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NAM URGES JAPAN TO PLAY DUE SECURITY ROLE

OW080931 Tokyo KYODO in English 0852 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 8 Oct (KYODO)--South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u has urged Japan to play a "due role" for security in Northeast Asia.

Speaking at a National Assembly session Wednesday, Nam called for establishment of trilateral security systems involving South Korea, the United States and Japan.

Both South Korea and Japan have a separate security treaty with the United States but there is no such accord between Seoul and Tokyo.

"There will be no South Korea-Japan security treaty even in the future," Nam said.

"Under these circumstances," he went on, "we want Japan to play a due role for regional security."

Nam said the two countries still do not share the view over how they should promote regional security and economic cooperation but added: "We have come much closer to each other in our perceptions as a result of our recent series of talks."

Nam referred to the Japan-South Korea foreign ministerial meeting in Tokyo in August, that was followed by the regular ministerial conference in Seoul last month.

The meetings produced no tangible agreement, however, on South Korea's request for dollar 6 billion in Japanese government loans, which Seoul linked to its "enormous" defense efforts to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula.

CSO: 4120/31

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GAP BETWEEN KOREA, JAPAN STUDIED

Tokyo TOITSU NIPPON in Japanese 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "How to Bridge the Gap Between Korea and Japan"]

[Text] For the sake of "new Korea-Japan relations," a deepening of mutual understanding by the citizens of the two countries is desired, but according to a "public opinion poll on foreign relations" conducted by the Prime Minister's Office with 3,000 Japanese men and women from all over the country as subjects (published on the 20th), the results are that on the one hand 62 percent responded that Korea-Japan relations are "important," but on the other hand a 53 percent majority responded, "I don't have any friendly feelings toward Korea." In this public opinion poll which has been conducted every year for the past three years, this is the first time that respondents stating, "I don't have any friendly feelings toward Korea," exceeded 50 percent.

Because this poll was conducted from the end of May to the beginning of June, the responses came just as the Korea-Japan Foreign Ministers' Conference was postponed for Japan's convenience after a change in Japan's foreign minister. It was a period when there was the least discord between Korea and Japan since the start of Korea's Fifth Republic and perhaps it may be understood as expressing the ordinary feelings of the average Japanese. By the way, the data retrieval rate was 79 percent with more than 2,300 responding.

Although 35 percent "feel friendly toward Korea" (43 percent the previous year) and 62 percent think that Korea-Japan relations are "important," what should we think about the result of 53 percent who "do not have any friendly feelings toward Korea" (47 percent the previous year)?

Contrasting Public Opinion Polls in Both Countries

On the one hand, what about Korea's public opinion poll? The most recent is a poll conducted in the middle of July three years ago by the "Chuo Nippo" publication with 3,400 men and women as subjects (the response rate was 91.4 percent and it was published on 22 September the same year). According to that poll, as for feelings of "like or dislike" toward Japan, 58.6 percent responded "dislike," including 21.2 percent who responded "extreme dislike." Conversely, those responding "like" were limited to 12.9 percent, including the 1.3 percent who responded "extreme like."

The results of the two countries' public opinion polls can be said to be contrasting.

Certainly in the understanding of the people of the two countries, there are factors which are pluses for improving relations between the two countries. Looking at Korea's poll, three years ago at the time the poll was started, a response was requested to the question, "what was your impression of Japan five years ago?" In that poll, 69.9 percent responded "dislike" and 7.6 percent responded "like." Thus there is indication of a trend that the impressions toward Japan are gradually improving. On the other hand, in this last Japanese poll, those responding, "I don't have any friendly feelings toward Korea" exceeded one-third with 35 percent.

However, a bad impression of the other is still deeply rooted between the people of both countries. Concerning what should be done, this is an issue that should be given serious consideration not only by the government authorities on both sides but also by the opinion leaders.

From our perspective, we think that the major factor is that there is still no mutual understanding of the other's situation. Even so, since the relative importance Japan occupies for Korea is greater than the relative importance Korea occupies for Japan, it means we have to ask for greater effort on the part of Japan to understand Korea. This difference in relative importance can be understood completely if one compares the relative importance Japan occupies in Korea's total trade and the importance Korea occupies in Japan's total trade.

In the process of diplomatic negotiations between the two countries since the Korea-Japan Foreign Ministers' Conference of this past August, various discussions were held surrounding such outstanding issues as a "6 billion dollar public loan to Korea." But the point we feel most strongly from commentaries and criticism in Japan is the significance of Korea's "wish to re-examine" the economic relations of the two countries during the 16 years since the normalization of diplomatic relations has not been reported to the Japanese people, to say the least. Of course, this is not to say, support and report Korea's assertions, but it is saying what are Korea's reasons for its "wish to re-examine." But this has not been explained to the Japanese people.

"Reciprocity" Measures Are Very Basis

From the Koreans' perspective, the greatest outstanding question in Korea-Japan relations during this time is the correction of the huge trade imbalance. Despite the fact that this correction has been continuously requested for nearly the last 10 years, Japan simply says this "is a long term question" and in contrast to this has expanded import regulations against Korea.

It is not just the Koreans' judgment; no other judgment can be made but that Japan planned the guarantee of a one-sided profit in its relations with Korea.

Concerning this, Japan's assertion that even now Korea-Japan trade "contributed to Korea's export to the third world countries" and "all countries must be looked at—not just the two countries" can lead to no other conclusion except that in order for Korea to strengthen its exports to the third world it is obliged to offer a one-sided profit to Japan in its trade. The relations have been precisely this during the 16 years since normalization of relations.

The question depends on countermeasures Japan takes so that the Koreans can have a constructive impression concerning relations with Japan in both direction and in substance, such as structural measures such as industrial regulation and technology transfer, steps to make a positive balance in trade, and measures to ease the influence of the extreme trade imbalance every year by means of capital cooperation.

It is Korea which has to continue to undertake intense security preparedness, and if there were not the reality of Korea-Japan relations symbolized in the enormous accumulated trade deficit, the impressions of Japan should have taken a far more favorable turn. To the extent this is not resolved, it will be difficult to avoid the vicious cycle of Korea's tough opinion poll towards Japan and the resulting Japanese backlash.

This public opinion poll again showed the "gap" between the people of the two countries. Focusing on the fact that the major factor is the relationship between the two countries is one without reciprocity, and not looking too much at secondary factors, I would like to have understood the alarm bells indicating the necessity of true improvement of relations between the two countries.

9400

CSO: 4105/6

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT ADDRESS--Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--Costa Rica's President Rodrigo Carazo Odio said Tuesday that, despite physical distance, Korea and Costa Rica subscribe to common values and principles, and declared, "No barriers or disagreements could break the bond of friendship and fraternity between our two nations." Addressing a plenary session of the National Assembly, Korea's one-house parliament, Carazo, who arrived here Monday on a three-day state visit, praised the South Korean people and government for their "courage and perseverance" with which, they had achieved the country's present growth, and said, "the Korean people, disciplined by their often lonely yet courageous struggle, will be forever." The Costa Rican president was the fourth foreign head of state to address the Korean parliament in the Republic of Korea's history. The last foreign leader to speak before the National Assembly was U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, who made an official visit here in 1966. [Text] [SK131407 Seoul YONHAP in English 0725 GMT 13 Oct 81]

SPORTSMEN EXCHANGES WITH E. EUROPE--Seoul, 8 Oct (YONHAP)--Korean sportsmen will actively seek exchanges with their counterparts in the Eastern European countries and other nations with which South Korea has no diplomatic relations. The Korean Amateur Sports Association (KASA) has decided to make positive attempts at such exchanges with those countries, which Korea had formerly kept at arm's length because of political reasons. A highly placed KASA source said Thursday that the decision had been prompted by the International Olympic Committee's awarding of the 1988 summer Olympic Games to Seoul, which he said could have wide-ranging implications for the expansion of the country's sports exchanges with the rest of the world. [Text] [SK080840 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT 8 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/31

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK, U.S. OFFICIALS AGREE ON AGRICULTURAL TIES

SK130148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0117 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korean Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Ko Kum and visiting U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block agreed here Monday on the necessity of facilitating bilateral cooperation in the agricultural and fisheries fields, based on the principle of mutual benefit and prosperity.

During the hour-long meeting at the Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry, Ko asked his U.S. counterpart to exercise his influence in lowering U.S. federal tariff rates for Korean mushrooms and canned goods, and in expediting a joint venture between Korea and the United States in the Indian corn processing plant now under negotiations by private business interests of both countries.

Block showed deep interest in Korea's importing more rice and other agricultural products from the United States, taking advantage of the credit facilities made available by the U.S. financing institutions, including the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), according to sources at the bilateral ministerial meeting.

Ko and Block agreed that Korea is one of the major agricultural products export markets for the United States.

Ko, Yi Pyong-ki, assistant minister for food grain and livestock administration at the ministry, and three other aides represented Korea at the conference; and Block, U.S. Undersecretary of Agriculture Sealey G. Lodwick, and U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard L. Walker represented the U.S.

Block arrived in Seoul Sunday, accompanied by his wife and an entourage of 21 U.S. officials, at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Ko on the first leg of his tour of Asian countries.

The U.S. mission visited the truce village of Panmunjom on the demilitarized zone dividing South and North Korea Monday afternoon.

During his four-day stay here, the U.S. secretary will pay courtesy calls on President Chun Doo-hwan and Korean Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon.

Block is also scheduled to preside over a meeting of U.S. agricultural attaches and counsellors assigned in the Asian area before leaving here for Japan, mainland China and Hong Kong.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK DAILY DISCUSSES RISING IMPORT BARRIERS

SK090012 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Rising Import Barriers"]

[Text] It appears that the world trade environment has gone beyond the stage of uncertainty and entered a phase of upheaval with almost all countries bent on pursuing their own interests only. As advanced nations are still suffering from prolonged economic stagnation combined with inflation with little hope of recovery in the near future, the growth of global trade volume which ran up to as much as nine percent a year in the early 1970s has now declined to two to three percent.

While advocating free trade in principle, or in lip service, developed industrial countries are increasingly resorting to import-restriction measures on grounds of protecting their domestic industries and coping with rising unemployment. Even the functions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), an authoritative international institution dedicated to promoting free trade, are being deplorably weakened as most member nations evade fulfilling their obligations. The Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) and Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) are drifting toward strengthening import restrictions rather than promoting free trade at the insistence of advanced countries.

Korea, as a developing country and, more specifically, a newly industrializing country, which must depend heavily on exports to sustain economic growth, or even economic survival for that matter, finds itself more and more pinched by rising import barriers in major overseas markets. In some of the cases, we are made a victim of trade conflicts between economic powers in this age of economic multipolarization.

How to effectively cope with such unfavorable international trade environment is therefore a crucial question that may very well decide the future of the Korean economy. In this connection, we are alarmed by the report that the volume of incoming letters of credit, a vital indicator for future export performance, began to fall in September below the level of a year before.

A study report by Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA), released this week, deserves serious attention by all concerned with the export industry as well as the government economic authorities. According to the report, as many as 148 items or 28.5 percent of the nation's total exports are affected by import restrictions abroad.

Most of the restrictions Korean commodities are subjected to are of classical types. They include the so-called "voluntary" restraint by Korean exporters imposed by bilateral agreements with importing countries. Textiles are the typical item coming under this category. There is also the escape clause in the GATT which provides for protectionist "safeguard" measures, now being abused by importing nations to limit imports such as footwear and electronic goods. Then the antidumping duties and countervailing tariff against subsidized exports.

As long as the rising import barrier is a reality, regrettable as it is, we must develop wisdom to overcome it. First of all, it is imperative for our exporters to expand shipments to nonrestrictive markets in the Third World, and Eastern Europe, if possible.

At the same time, our export industry should intensify their efforts to produce sophisticated, higher-priced goods to earn more within a given quantitative import quota in an existing market, through thorough quality control, improving designs and keeping current with changing fashions. Joint-venture production in the target country itself and intensified commodity publicity drives in the markets are some other desirable means of promoting our exports.

It must be emphasized, however, that our traders and industrialists avoid stirring a sentiment of resistance to our products in any of our export markets by refraining from unnecessary excesses in sales offensive. An orderly marketing attitude and sincere endeavor for balanced trade on our part are needed.

CSO: 4120/31

BRIEFS

1982 EXPORT TARGET INCREASED--Seoul, 9 Oct (YONHAP)--The Commerce-Industry Ministry has set Korea's export target for next year at 25.3 billion U.S. dollars on the free-on-board basis, and the import goal at 31.33 billion dollars on the basis of cost, insurance and freight (CIF). Along with this, the ministry decided Thursday to increase this year's export target by 500 million dollars to 21 billion dollars and reduce imports by 800 million dollars to 27 billion dollars. The 1982 export figure shows a rise of 20.4 percent from the readjusted export target for this year and the import figure, an increase of 15.9 percent from the readjusted import scale in 1981. As of October 6, Korea's exports amounted to 15.71 billion dollars. It is the first time since 1978 that the government has set the export growth rate at above 20 percent. A ministry official said that in order to achieve the eight percent economic growth envisaged by the government for next year, the country should export 20 percent more than this year's figure. However, the attainment of this export goal is uncertain, because of the anticipated reduction in the overseas demand for Korean products, the continuing gain of U.S. dollars against other major currencies, and the high interest rates in international money markets. [Text] [SK090104 Seoul YONHAP in English 0100 GMT 9 Oct 81]

TV EXPORTS CREATE CONTROVERSY--Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--Some Korean TV manufacturers are trying to export black-and-white TV sets to the United States at dumping prices, thus giving rise to protests from their rivals in Taiwan and other developing countries. Business sources here said Tuesday there is a growing demand for black-and-white sets in the United States because major U.S. black-and-white TV manufacturers have given up this line because of their poor price competitiveness, and are importing finished products from Korea and Taiwan. Korean TV manufacturers have offered the General Electric Co. of the U.S. 14-inch TV sets at 44 to 45 dollars per unit, 10 percent lower than the usual export price. Last year, Korea emerged as the biggest black-and-white TV set exporter in the world by selling more than five million sets overseas, 21 percent of the world's total black-and-white TV exports. [Text] [SK130158 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 13 Oct 81]

DOMESTIC RAW MATERIALS--Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--Korean exporters have used more and more domestic raw materials for their export commodities in recent years, according to a tally released Tuesday by the Korean Customs Administration. The tally showed that the ratio of domestic raw materials to imported raw materials for export commodities for this year was 55.7 percent as of the end of July. Local exporters used 4.6 billion U.S. dollars' worth of domestic raw materials and imported 3.6 billion dollars' worth of raw materials. The statistics also said that the ratio of local

raw materials began to precede that of the foreign raw materials in 1977 and rose to 56.1 percent in 1979. The ratio of domestic resources slightly dropped to 54 percent last year because of the prolonged economic recession in the country. Government officials welcome the increased ratio of domestic raw materials for export products as signalling the improvement of the foreign-exchange earning rate of export commodities. They attribute this increased ratio primarily to the government's efforts to convince domestic manufacturers to increase their use of Korean raw materials. [Text] [SK130154 Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT 13 Oct 81]

ROK, NEW ZEALAND TRADE COOPERATION--Seoul, Oct 7 (YONHAP)--Korea and New Zealand have agreed to combine their efforts to further expand bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The agreement came during the 12th annual meeting of the two countries' trade ministers, So Sok-chun and B. E. Talboys, in Seoul October 5-7. To that end, New Zealand will import an additional 300 Korean-made passenger cars called "Pony," and Korea will give first preference to the Oceanic country's livestock products when it imports such dairy products from abroad. According to a 19-point joint communique issued at the end of the three-day Seoul conference, Korean firms participating in international biddings to be hosted by the New Zealand Government will be given favorable consideration. In order to accelerate bilateral economic cooperation, the two countries will increase their capital investments in each other's countries and expand personnel and technical exchanges in the fisheries sector. The government of the two countries also agreed to provide every possible facility for a meeting of private shipping company officials, scheduled to be held either in Seoul or in Wellington in November, to discuss the establishing of a regular shipping line between the two countries, according to the joint communique. The meeting--the 13th of its kind--will be held in Wellington next year. New Zealand's Foreign and External Trade Minister Talboys and his entourage left here Wednesday afternoon. [Text] [SK070939 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 7 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/31

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YIM CHUN-CHU ATTENDS MEETING MARKING KIM VISIT

SK091106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Workers and trade unionists in Pyongyang on 8 October held a loyal meeting before the monument erected at the fork of roads to Mangyongdae and Kangson to commemorate the 36th anniversary of the day when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who made a triumphant return to the homeland after liberating it, first went to Kangson to meet workers there, passing by his native village Mangyongdae visible within a hailing distance. Set up at the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu and Chang Yun-pil, Kim Man-kum, Yi Yong-su, Kim Yong-nam and other personages concerned and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters were present at the meeting together with workers and trade unionists in the city.

At the meeting the speakers recalled that on 9 October 1945, the great leader went to Kangson, leaving at the fork of roads to Mangyongdae and Kangson the mark of his great intention thinking first of the revolution before thinking of his native place and visiting workers before meeting his grandparents and family. And they said that the fork of roads to Mangyongdae and Kangson is the road of revolution shining with glory which could be walked only by the great leader who has been devoting his whole life to the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The great road of revolution of the respected and beloved leader who is walking the road of constant on-the-spot guidance with those steps with which he passed by the fork of roads to Mangyongdae and Kangson is brilliantly succeeded with the wide guidance of the glorious party centre, they stressed, and pointed out: With the great guidance of the glorious party centre, the lofty intention of the respected and beloved leader is coming into full bloom and bright future of communism is hastened.

At the meeting the poem "May the Story of the Fork of Roads to Mangyongdae and Kangson be Handed Down in History Forever" was recited.

CSO: 4120/28

'NODONG SINMUN' REMINISCES ON 'GLORIOUS DAYS'

SK121617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN allotted two whole pages to reminiscences of An Sin-yong and Mun Cho-yang, participants in the struggle in the period of the early revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under the title "Looking Back on the Glorious Days When We Held the Sun of the Revolution in High Esteem."

The authors recalled with deep emotion the glorious days when the young communists of Korea held the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the sun of revolution 50 years ago.

An Sin-yong vividly retrospects the day when she attended a lecture on the situation given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Jilin, northeast China, in May 1927 and was overjoyed to see that there appeared a leader to save the destiny of Korea. It was in October 1928 when the great leader was guiding a mass demonstration of students against the Jilin-Hoeryong railway project of the Japanese imperialists for an aggression on Manchuria.

In those days An Sin-yong, a member of the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, learned in excitement the revolutionary pean "The Star of Korea" from Kim Hyok, a revolutionary poet and composer, at a meeting attended by Cha Kwang-su and other young communists. The song was imbued with the boundless joy and pride of young communists who greeted the great leader as the guiding star of the Korean revolution. Hearing the song, the great leader stopped them from singing it, even getting angry and saying why should a young man like him be praised that way. The young communists had never contradicted the words of the great leader. But they would not comply with these words only. Thus, the song was widely disseminated among the people. An Sin-yong also disseminated this song back at the Jiangdong Anti-Imperialist Youth League to which she belonged.

Ho Yul who had once got involved in a sectarian strife but later had become chairman of the Jiangdong Anti-Imperialist Youth League, taking the right course after meeting the great leader, explained the meaning of the song to the league members. He said in an excited tone that, if we are to chase the Japanese imperialists out of our homeland and accomplish the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland, all of us must hold the great leader in high esteem and rally around him.

Mun Cho-yang reflects on the days when he was in charge of a section of the Wuchiatzu Anti-Imperialist Youth League.

Pak So-sim, a young intellectual, was laid up with tuberculosis while walking a worthy road, upholding the teachings of the great leader.

The great leader had just been freed from the Jilin prison, but not caring for his own health, he looked after the young intellectual with utmost care and took a measure for his medical treatment.

One day he walked 80 kilometers to call at his straw-thatched hut where he conversed with him, the sick man, during the night, lying side by side with him. Learning that Pak So-sim gave his life a wide berth for the mere reason that she was of a well-to-do family origin, the great leader persuaded him warmly, saying that he should not be so narrow-minded. But call her to him, educate her and let her nurse him.

The great leader's love was so warm and renevolent that the young communists deemed it a noble duty of the revolution to repay his loving care.

The authors also recount the story that in South Manchuria Cha Kwang-su, Kim Hyok, Choe Chang-kol and other young communists devoted themselves to the struggle to defend and implement the revolutionary ideas of the great leader and his chuche-oriented lines and policies.

In response to the teachings of the great leader, Choe Chang-kol joined the nationalist independence army and educated commanders and men to rally them in the Anti-Imperialist Youth League.

When Kim Hyok contracted a serious disease while performing a revolutionary duty, he was advised by members of the revolutionary organization to take a rest for medical treatment. But Kim Hyok said how could a revolutionary soldier of the great leader take a rest when the great leader was undergoing painful sufferings in prison in this cold winter and determinedly left to meet him and receive a new task from him.

Cha Kwang-su used to stress that to defend and safeguard the great leader is the greatest duty of the young communists to the fatherland and the revolution.

Chang Ul-hwa, son of the richest family in Fusong, also ardently revered the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He was brought up into a communist by the tireless education of the great leader and actively helped him in his revolutionary activities.

The authors tell an emotional story that the great leader spent sleepless nights, forgetting meals, at the thought of his arrested comrades.

In the last part the reminiscences say: It was neither at the request of anyone nor for any position or distinction after the liberation of the country that the young communists revered the great leader so ardently and remained loyal to him.

Their loyalty was based on the unshakable faith that the victory of the Korean revolution and bright future were assured only when they attend the great leader as the centre of unity and cohesion and advance along the road indicated by him and it stemmed from their lofty revolutionary duty and spotlessly clean conscience at receiving the immortal precious political lives embraced in his bosom, covering a road full of turns and twists.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG WORKS--"On Socialist Pedagogy" containing immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was recently brought out in Russian by the Foreign Languages Publishing House. Contained in the books are 23 works including "You Must Learn and Learn to Be Excellent Cadres of the New Korea," "On the Thorough Implementation of the Principles of Socialist Pedagogy in Education," "For the Successful Introduction of Universal Compulsory 11-Year Education," "On Further Developing the Nursing and Upbringing of Children" and "Theses on Socialist Education" published by the great leader during the period from 1947 to 1978. [Text] [SK070547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0000 GMT 5 Oct 81] Pyongyang, 6 Oct--"On the Guidance and Management of the Socialist Economy," a collection of teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was recently brought out in English by the Foreign Languages Publishing House. Contained in the book are classic propositions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the guidance and management of industry, the guidance and management of agriculture, the organization of goods distribution, public catering and service, state's financial management, the principles of planning the national economy and unified and detailed planning and the success in economic guidance and management. [Text] [SK070547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 6 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/28

N.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the source lines: NC-NODONG CH'ONGNYON, MC-MINJU CHOSON.]

KPA Ho Yong-hwan Unit	the KPA red flag vanguard unit to which Comrade Ho Yong-hwan is attached is getting socialist education and doing combat duty with SWYL chairman Kim Yang-sul [NC 3 May 81 p 2]
KPA Ch'oe Hui-ch'un unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Hui-ch'un is attached is using published materials for anti-U.S., anti-South Korean education [NC 7 May 81 p 3]
KPA Kim Yong-chun unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Yong-chun is attached is getting anti-South Korean, anti-capitalist education [NC 7 May 81 p 3]
KPA Kim Pyong-mo unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Pyong-mo is attached is getting anti-South Korean, anti-capitalist education [NC 7 May 81 p 3]
KPA Kim Sang-kyun unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Sang-kyun is attached is helping cooperative farms and studying with SWYL chairman Ch'oe Kil-yong [ryong] [NC 7 May 81 p 3]
KPA Chang Tok-hwa unit	the KPA unit of which Comrade Chang Tok-hwa is SWYL chairman is getting education through reading revolutionary books [NC 12 May 81 p 2]
KPA Ch'a Song-kun unit	the KPA unit of which Comrade Ch'a Song-kun is SWYL chairman is using newspapers for study [NC 14 May 81 p 2]
KPA Kim Hi-ku unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Hi-ku is attached is getting anti-U.S. education in its SWYL organization [NC 15 May 81 p 3]

KPA Cho Yong-son unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Cho Yong-son is attached held a meeting on 18 May to denounce the South Korean suppression of students at Kwangju [MC 19 May 81 p 4]
KPA Ko Kyu-chin unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Ko Kyu-chin is attached held a meeting on the 18th to denounce South Korean suppression of students at Kwangju [MC 19 May 81 p 4]
KPA Song Hwa-min unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Song Hwa-min is attached held a meeting on the 18th to denounce South Korean suppression of students at Kwangju [MC 19 May 81 p 4]
KPA Mun Ki-ch'ol unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Mun Ki-ch'ol is attached is studying the anti-Japanese revolutionaries [MC 20 May 81 p 2]
Constabulary Chon Up-pong unit	the constabulary unit to which Comrade Chon Un-pong is attached is reading about the anti-Japanese struggle [NC 20 May 81 p 2]
KPA Kim Chong-ch'un unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Chong-ch'un is attached was visited on 15 May by the PLA friendship inspection delegation [MC 24 May 81 p 4]
KPA Ch'ae Su-ch'ol unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Ch'ae Su-ch'ol is attached was visited by the PLA friendship inspection delegation [MC 24 May 81 p 4]
KPA Kim Po-nok [rok]	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Po-nok [rok] is attached is reading about the Korean War [NC 31 May 81 p 3]

9122

CSO: 4108/23

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMY DEVELOPS RAPIDLY

SK151610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1551 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--The Korean economy is making a rapid development, firmly relying upon its raw materials, fuel and technique.

Industrial output last year was 17 percent up on the preceding year. It recorded a high growth rate of 15.9 percent on an annual average in the 1970s when the world floundered in an economic crisis. This indicates that the Korean economy is advancing constantly at a high rate, not affected by any economic fluctuation, as it depends on its own resources and technique.

An active struggle has been waged in Korea for effectively using the nation's resources, with the *juche*-orientation of the national economy as the primary task.

In the 1970s when many countries were developing power and chemical industries on the basis of oil, arguing for its high economic advantages, Korea developed overall industries including power, chemical, building materials and metal industries on the basis of its home resources such as rich hydraulic, coal and other resources. Thus the independence of the industry was firmly guaranteed.

The self-supply rate of raw materials and fuel is above 70 percent.

The economic potential of the country is growing day by day with new industrial branches depending on the solid home raw material and fuel bases and technique taking shape and a large number of modern factories and enterprises cropping up.

Roughly 9,000 objects of industrial construction were completed in the first 3 years of the second seven-year plan (1978-1984) alone.

Korea aims at the production of 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 16 million tons of iron ores, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 12-13 million tons of cement and 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers in 1984, the last year of the present seven-year plan.

At that time, the might and independence of our economy will grow incomparably stronger.

CSO: 4120/28

KIM IL-SONG GREETES CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PLANT

SK141120 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpts] A modern movilon mill has been built in Hamhung, an industrial city. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to the construction workers who built the mill. In the message he extended warm congratulations and gratitude to those engaged in the construction of the movilon mill, such as construction workers, youth shock brigade members, scientists, technicians and helpers, expressing satisfaction with the fact that they have built in a brief period a modern movilon mill--one that will make great contributions to the development of the nation's economy and the promotion of the people's living standards--by carrying out a vigorous labor struggle in response to the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress.

Those who were engaged in the construction of the mill, he noted in the message, have scored the great labor exploit of building in 1 year or so a modern movilon plant by displaying mass heroism out of their boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution.

He also noted that they have built the mill up to modern standards by demonstrating, from the first day of construction, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in overcoming difficulties that faced them, by thoroughly implementing the party policy that calls for efforts in construction work to be done intensively and industriously and for the waging of a speed battle, and by actively introducing various advanced work methods.

Saying that the mill is of significance in strengthening our country's chuche industry, consolidating the self-reliant national economy and improving the people's living standards, the building of the mill, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song noted in the message, has made it possible to solve the problem of cotton for bedding through the use of plentiful domestic raw materials and to supply raw and other materials more sufficiently to various domains of the national economy.

He also highly praised the labor exploits of the workers who have erected another monumental creation of the KWP era by implementing the party's demand for production of chuche movilon fiber. Pointing out that the construction workers and working class that were engaged in the construction of the mill were faced with the honorable task to normalize the production of movilon and effect greater upsurges in production and construction, in response to the programmatic tasks laid forth at the historic Sixth Party Congress, he said in the message that

construction workers and helpers should erect more and better monumental edifices--which will shine generation after generation--by thoroughly implementing the party policy to perform construction work intensively and industriously and by vigorously waging the speed battle.

Guidance functionaries, workers, technicians and office workers of the movilon mill should normalize the production of movilon and, in the days to come, increase the production capacity by doing a good job of economic organization and by taking part in enterprise management in a manner worthy of their role as the master, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song noted in the message.

He expressed his confidence in the message that they will creditably perform the revolutionary tasks assigned them by vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to learn from unsung heroes and by energetically advancing in the manner of the chollima spurred by the speed battle--holding high the banner of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

A ceremony commissioning the mill was held on 10 October on the spot. Seen at the site of the ceremony were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and such slogans as, "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," and "long live the honorable KWP."

On hand at the ceremony were comrades Kim Hwan and Kye Ung-tae, functionaries concerned such as Yi Kil-song, Cho Chang-tok and Kim Hyong-chong, construction workers and workers of the movilon mill. The ceremony started with singing in chorus the "Song of General Kim Il-song." Amidst stormy applause, Comrade Kim Hwan conveyed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's congratulatory message. A report was delivered.

Afterwards, cadres and functionaries who were present at the ceremony inspected the mill's production processes.

CSO: 4120/28

BRIEFS

CARGO SHIP BUILT IN CHONGJIN--Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--The youth and workers of the Chongjin shipyard built a 14,000-ton cargo ship "Our Youth" and launched it. They built it before the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea as a loyal gift of the youth and children of the country to the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. By waging an energetic drive with boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, they successfully built this large modern cargo ship with their own efforts and technique and home materials in a short period of less than 3 months. The ship was named "Our Youth" according to the unanimous desire of the youth and children to convey the revolutionary history of the glorious party centre for ever. The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the youth and workers of the Chongjin shipyard, highly estimating their feats. The launching ceremony of the large cargo ship "Our Youth" was held on 18 October. [Text] [SK190419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 19 Oct 81]

PYONGYANG TROLLEY PLANT--The KWP Central Committee sent a congratulatory message to workers, technicians and office employees of the Pyongyang trolley plant. In the message, the Party Central Committee extends warm congratulations to workers, technicians and office employees of the Pyongyang trolley plant, who significantly greet the 20th anniversary of the first historic on-the-spot guidance [to the plant] by the great leader. The message points out that on 10 October 1961 the great leader personally saw the first trolley made in our country by the workers of the Pyongyang trolley bus plant, and he elucidated a profound plan to transport the passengers of the capital by trolley cars. He pointed the direction for the plant to follow by giving frequent on-the-spot guidance and many programmatic teachings. The Party Central Committee notes that the workers, technicians and office employees of the Pyongyang trolley plant manufactured by themselves various machines and facilities, including a 400-ton press and gantry cranes, by thoroughly implementing the leader's teachings and the party policy. Thus, they developed the plant, once a small car repair shop, into a large plant which produces modern trolley cars and various means of transportation by laying a firm material and technical foundation for production. Through their devoted struggle, the program of installing trollies in Pyongyang City has been successfully carried out and convenience in transportation and in the daily life of the citizens of the capital city is being more smoothly guaranteed. A gathering to convey the Party Central Committee's message was held on 9 October at the site. Comrade So Yun-sok and personages concerned attended the meeting together with the workers, technicians and office employees of the plant. [Excerpts] [SK110454 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Oct 81]

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS--Pyongyang, 5 Oct--Efforts are made in Korea to increase the solidness of railways while replacing the means of transport with modernized, heavy-duty and high-speed ones. The railway detachments under the Ministry of Railways replaced 108,000 sleepers, laid 72,000 cubic metres of gravels on the railroads, collected 465,000 cubic metres of gravels and solidified gravels under 4,650,000 sleepers over the last 4 months. They also replaced light-duty rails with heavy-duty ones and renewed outdated connectors, pads and bolts to further increase the solidness of railways. [Text] [SK060721 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

EDUCATION MAKES RAPID PROGRESS IN DPRK

SK131509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--Education has made a progress at fast pace in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the 36 years after the liberation.

Intellectuals of chuche type who received education under the peoples regime after the liberation, now workers full of vigor in their 40s and 50s, are playing a big role in different fields.

Placing education before all other work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has carried on his ideological and theoretical activities for the solution of the educational problem for a long period and has wisely guided the educational work for its development.

Education was in a deplorable state in Korea under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. In those days, nearly a half of the school age children were left outside primary school in the present area of the northern half of the republic. There were only 43 middle schools and no college or university was to be found.

After the liberation, countless schools at all levels have been built under a far-reaching plan of the great leader.

In 1980-1981 school year our country had some 10,000 schools at all levels, among them 170 universities and colleges, 516 higher specialized schools, above 4,000 senior middle schools.

In 1978 the number of the students and school children per 1,000 heads of the population recorded 372 to top the world's list.

The universal compulsory middle school education, the first of its kind in Asia, was enforced in 1958 to be followed by a universal nine-year compulsory technical education and then by an 11-year compulsory education which came into force in full in 1975.

The tuition fees were completely abolished long ago and the state fully bears the educational expenses. Stipends are issued to the students of the higher specialized schools and colleges and universities and the expenses for the extracurricular activities, experiments and practice, excursion, study by inspection, and camping are all paid by the state.

The contents and methods of education have been steadily improved to suit the basic principles of socialist pedagogy along the road indicated by the educational theses put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. As a result, the number of the schools and classes of honour and excellent students and the number of those students has rapidly increased and useful personnel firmly armed with the chuche idea and prepared mentally, morally and physically have been trained in great number.

Along with the regular educational system, a study-while-working system of education has been established. Eighty-five factory colleges, including branch colleges, are operating at big plants and enterprises in different domains of the national economy and there are still greater number of factory higher specialized schools.

At the time of liberation, there were only scores of technicians who had finished the courses of higher educational institutions. But now the number of the technicians and specialists exceeds one million.

Our country is now preparing for a compulsory higher education to implement the policy of intellectualising the whole society.

While increasing the number of the colleges and universities and higher specialized schools, our country will set up many factory, farm and fishermens colleges and a college on television.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki on 12 October met the delegation of students of the graduating class of the Choson University headed by Kim Hong-chol, dean of the literature faculty of the university, and another delegation of students of the graduating class of the university headed by Pak Chu-yong, deputy section chief of the normal education faculty of the university, staying in the socialist homeland and had a talk with them in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion were Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK130421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 13 Oct 81]

NEW MINERAL WATER SPRING--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--A new spring of mineral water, efficacious and plentiful, was discovered in Sinhung-ni, Yongchon County, north Pyongan Province, the northwestern border area of Korea. According to analytical data, this mineral water, the main element of which is iron-aluminium alum, is efficacious especially for ulcers and skin diseases. A sanatorium with 500 beds and a large hotel are now under construction there. North Pyongan Province has many mineral springs including Okhodong in Sonchon County well known all over the country. The main elements of the mineral water are sodium carbonate, iron-aluminium alum, magnesium, etc. While discovering more mineral springs in this area abundant in efficacious mineral water, the state disburses a larger amount of funds for the building of sanatoria and furnishes them with modern medical equipment and facilities year after year. In the province the number of the sanatoria increased nine times and that of the beds 4.4 times in 1980 as against 1963. [Text] [SK131527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 13 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

MEETING MARKS 'KOREA TODAY,' 'KOREA' PUBLICATION

SK150446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting marking the publication of the 400th issue of the journal KOREA TODAY and the 300th issue of the pictorial KOREA was held in Pyongyang on 14 October. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Attending the meeting were journalists, editors and translators of the Foreign Languages Publishing House, men of the press and external propaganda workers in the city.

Chu Hyon-ok made a report at the meeting. He said that the journal KOREA TODAY and the pictorial KOREA which were founded by inheriting the brilliant traditions of our party's publications established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, have traversed a glorious road of constant progress and development under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He pointed out: The great leader clearly indicated the direction of external propaganda in each period and at each stage of the revolutionary development and has always led the external propaganda publications to make a positive contribution as a defender of our party's policy to the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Our external propaganda publications including the journal and the pictorial have entered a new stage of development thanks to the wise leadership of the glorious party centre.

The bold and large editing operation and tested guidance by the party centre was a decisive factor of a great revolutionary change in our external propaganda publishing work and a source of strength which made the journal KOREA TODAY and the pictorial KOREA have a clear feature of our party's external propaganda publications and positively contribute to hastening the worldwide victory of the cause of chuche.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

YIM CHUN-CHU AT MEETING ON JOURNALISTS UNION DAY

SK130442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Journalists Union was held on 12 October at the theatre of the Pyongyang Moranbong Art Troupe. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Yim Chun-chu and Comrade Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Ki-nam, Kim Song-kol, Kim Yong-hak and Chu Hyon-ok and other personages concerned and journalists and editors in the capital and from local areas.

At the meeting Comrade Yim Chun-chu first read out a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the entire members of the Korean Journalists Union. It says that the Korean Journalists Union has thoroughly carried out our party's policy of the press under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song over the last 35 years, thereby creditably discharging its honourable mission and duty.

The Journalists Union, it stresses, has waged an energetic struggle to resolutely defend and safeguard the Central Committee of our party headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song politically and ideologically at any cost and train the entire journalists and editors as communist pressmen of chuche type boundlessly faithful to the party and fully prepared politically and practically and thereby built up the union into a revolutionary organisation firmly equipped with the monolithic ideology of the party and made a contribution to enhancing the militant function of our party's press.

Then Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Journalists Union, delivered a report. The reporter pointed out that the Korean Journalists Union was founded on 11 October 1946, under the meticulous guidance and deep care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader clearly indicated the road to be followed by the union in each period and at every stage of the development of the revolution and constantly led it to increase its militancy, he said.

The Journalists Union, developed under the wise guidance of the great leader, has greeted in a new era of its development, a great heyday, under the leadership of the glorious party centre, he emphasized.

He pointed out in detail that the party centre has not only given our journalists, editors and the Korean Journalists Union a guiding compass so that they might successfully discharge their noble mission and duty in a new historic stage of the development of the revolution but always directed deep attention to the news coverage, writing, and editing activities of the journalists and editors and the work of the Journalists Union.

He pointed to the great successes made by the Korean Journalists Union by powerfully encouraging the members of the union to carry out the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea under the tested guidance of the glorious party centre.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

GROUPS IN JAPAN CALL FOR BETTER TIES WITH DPRK

SK061122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--Shizuoka Prefecture on 30 September was the venue of a conference of representatives of the metropolitan, hokkaido and prefectural solidarity organisations of Japan supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The conference was held with a large attendance including Hiroshi Wakabayashi, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, its General Secretary Akira Iwai and representatives of local solidarity organisations.

Hiroshi Wakabayashi made a report on the situation under the title "Internal and External Situation of Japan and Korea" and a report on the future action program.

Pointing out that the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese authorities are increasing tension in Korea while tightening their military tieup at the dictate of the United States, he sharply denounced the Japanese Government for obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea while seeking to be "a military power."

Expressing full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song, he appealed to the attendees to intensify the movement for supporting the reunification of Korea.

The following action program was discussed and decided upon at the conference:

1. We oppose the offer of "security loans to South Korea" by the Suzuki cabinet and the tightening of military compact between Japan and South Korea.

Remove the tension of the Korean peninsula, withdraw the nuclear weapons from Okinawa and South Korea and stop the start of warplanes and ships from U.S. military bases in Japan to South Korea.

We oppose intercourse between Japanese and South Korean youth and children.

We oppose relations of Japanese political and financial circles with the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

2. We express solidarity for the South Korean peoples movement for democracy.

We demand the release of Kim Tae-chung and other illegally arrested political prisoners.

We will strengthen solidarity with the movement of the South Koreans overseas for democracy and expose the situation of South Korea.

3. We demand that the Japanese Government accelerate the improvement of relations with the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and, for the present, renounce its untenable discrimination against Korea for the creation of a climate for Korean reunification.

Lift the restrictions on the crossing to the DPRK.

Repeal control on entry from DPRK.

Improve legal and administrative treatment of the Koreans in Japan.

CSO: 4120/28

BRIEFS

KOREANS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 28 Sep--Korean citizens returning to the socialist homeland from Japan in the 185th batch arrived in Chongjin on 27 September by the ship "Mangyongbong." A large crowd of working people and school children and youth in the city enthusiastically welcomed them with warm compatriotic sentiments, waving flags of the DPRK and bunches of flowers. Returnees met with their families and relatives at the wharf. They went to a statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song erected in the city and placed a floral basket beneath it and heartily wished the great leader good health and a long life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 28 Sep 81]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 27 September met the delegation of printing workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Pu Yun-sin, deputy department director of CHOSON SINBO, and the delegation of film workers of Chongnyon headed by Yo Un-kak, section chief of the Chongnyon film studio, staying in the socialist homeland, and had a talk with them in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim Chu-yong. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0312 GMT 28 Sep 81] Pyongyang, 28 Sep--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 27 September met the delegation of students of the graduating class of the Choson University headed by Yi Sok-pong, dean of the normal education faculty of the Choson University, staying in the socialist homeland and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion were Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 28 Sep 81]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS CHONGNYON JOURNALISTS--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki on 7 October met the delegation of journalists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Choe U-kyun, editor-in-chief of CHOSON SINBO, on a visit to the socialist fatherland and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feeling. Present here were Yi Chae-kwan and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK090950 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 8 Oct 81]

ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL FETES GROUPS--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--The Administration Council of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea arranged a banquet for the congratulatory group and delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) at the Ngnyu Restaurant on the evening of 7 October. Invited at the banquet were the members of the congratulatory group of Choson University

for celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song University headed by Deputy President of the university Pak Yong-kon and the members of the delegation of functionaries of Chongnyon headed by Vice-director of the Political Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon Hwang Pyong-tae and the delegation of Chongnyon branch workers headed by Deputy Chief of a section of the Propaganda Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon Kim Tong-yol visiting the socialist homeland. Chi Chang-ik, Kim Chu-yong, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned were present there. Speeches were made at the banquet. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. [Text] [SK080510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 8 Oct 81]

KOREAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION GROUP--Pyongyang, 8 Oct--The delegation of the Korean Football Association in Japan headed by Yi Pyong-haeng, its chairman, left Pyongyang on 7 October by train after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 8 Oct 81]

KOREAN GROUP IN JAPAN--Pyongyang, 7 Oct--The delegation of the Tokyo Korean Restaurant Cooperative headed by its Director Chong-kun-chae and Director of the Korea-Japan Import and Export Corporation Yun Chae-su and his party left here by plane on 6 October, concluding their visit to the socialist homeland. They were seen off at the airport by Yi Song-nok, Kim In-son and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 7 Oct 81]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 7 Oct--An Sang-ok, vice-chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Traders and Industrialists Association under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Pyongyang by air on 6 October for a visit to the socialist homeland. He was met at the airport by Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 7 Oct 81] Pyongyang, 7 Oct--A delegation of the Aichi Prefectural Traders and Industrialists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Yi Kwan-song, section chief of the Aichi prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 6 October for a visit to the socialist homeland. In the evening the Administration Council arranged a party for the delegation at the Ngnyu Restaurant. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 7 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'ARAFAT TOURS SITES IN PYONGYANG

SK112232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, on a state visit to our country and his entourage visited Mangyongdae on the morning of 11 October. The guests were accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, and Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned.

They were met in front of President Kim Il-song's native house in Mangyongdae by Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum and other personages concerned. The guests saw with keen interest the historic mementoes at the native house. They posed for a photograph in front of the native house and went round the historic sites of revolution on the Mangyong Hill.

Then Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his entourage inspected the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School. They were met by Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and leading personnel of the school.

A function welcoming Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, was held at the school. The guests went round with keen interest lecture rooms and educational facilities and watched a shooting exercise of students.

A farewell function took place at the school. Then they visited the Pyongyang metro.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WFTU BULLETIN MARKS DPRK ANNIVERSARY

SK131521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--A recent issue of FLASHES, the weekly bulletin of the World Federation of Trade Unions, published an article captioned "33rd Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," according to a report.

The DPRK, it says, has now turned into a powerful socialist state with solid foundations of an independent national economy by carrying out socialist industrialization in a short period of 14 years.

Pointing out that the working masses and people of Korea have won great successes, surmounting all difficulties under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, the weekly bulletin says: The powerful promotion of the three major tasks of technical revolution made it possible to greatly diminish differences between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and free the women from the heavy burdens of household chores and lift productive forces to a high level.

Introducing the dazzling economic development of our country and the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction on the basis of concrete figures and facts, the weekly bulletin stresses that when these objectives are attained, the DPRK will become a more powerful country.

Pointing out that the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are maneuvering for the perpetuation of national division and working persistently for the fascistization of South Korean society and the preparations for a new war, it says: President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a new proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. If this proposal is to be carried into practice and Korean reunification be achieved, the U.S. authorities must renounce the "two Koreas" policy and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea, accept the just proposal of the DPRK for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and withdraw from South Korea their troops and military equipment including nuclear weapons in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY HITS S. KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH

SK071539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet foreign minister in his speech clarifying the "keynote of South Korean diplomacy" in New York ranted that the "simultaneous entry of the north and the south into the United Nations" is "desirable." Commenting on this rigmarole, MINJU CHOSON today says: This is an intolerable splittist jargon.

Noting that the U.S. tour of the South Korean puppet foreign minister is a trip for split, the author of the commentary says: The Chon Tu-hwan clique again peddled "simultaneous entry into the UN" which had been miscarried, denounced and rejected by the world. This fully reveals its splittist nature.

What cannot be overlooked in particular is the fact that he described separate entry of the north and the south into the UN as a "way of achieving unification."

It is not because the north and the south did not enter into the UN separately that the reunification has not yet been realized and our country remains divided as ever. It is because the U.S. imperialists have been staying in South Korea, doggedly opposing Korea's reunification since their illegal occupation of South Korea following the 15 August liberation and such traitors as Chon Tu-hwan who depends upon the outside forces, trading off the country and the nation to them, has seized "power" and seeks fascism and division and persists in war manoeuvres.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique which is begging for U.S. troops permanent occupation of South Korea, indiscriminately cracking down on people desirous of reunification and answering our efforts for reunification with gun firing in war exercises twaddled about "unification" and "way." This is a sinister intention to veil its splittist and bellicose nature under the mask of "unification."

While talking about a "place of dialogue," the puppet foreign minister again babbled about "mutual visits." Branding this as a brazen-faced sophism, the commentary says: We will consult about the important question of the nation only with those who aspire after reunification, not with a group of such traitors as Chon Tu-hwan, a human-butcher and vicious splittist.

If the question of national reunification is to be settled truly, it is imperative to get rid of the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers in South Korea and abolish its military fascist rule, establish a democratic government and democratize South Korean society. This is an urgent demand of the times and a unanimous desire of the nation. The splitting manoeuvres of the puppets going against the trend of the times and the desire of the nation are bound to go avry.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

INDIAN EDUCATION, CULTURE DELEGATION VISITS

Delegation Arrives

SK132212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--A government educational and cultural delegation of the Republic of India headed by Shila Kaul, minister of state in charge of education, culture and social welfare of the Republic of India, arrived in Pyongyang on 13 October by plane.

The delegation was met at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, Chang Chol, Hong Il-chon and other personages concerned and Indian Ambassador Raj Krishna Manucha and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

Party for Delegation

SK140517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party at the Dngnyu Restaurant on the evening of 13 October for the Indian government educational and cultural delegation.

Invited to the party were the members of the government educational and cultural delegation of the Republic of India headed by Shila Kaul, minister of state in charge of education, culture and social welfare of the Republic of India and Indian Ambassador to our country Raj Krishna Manucha.

Choe Tae-pok, Chang Chol, Cho Kyu-il, Hong Il-chon and other personages concerned were present there.

Choe Tae-pok spoke first at the party. Noting that the Indian people under the leadership of esteemed her excellency Prime Minister Indira Gandhi are energetically striving to carry out the new sixth 5-year plan, he said: We highly appraise all the successes of the Indian people and wholeheartedly wish them new success in their future struggle.

Shila Kaul spoke next. The noble aim of national self-sufficiency for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is playing an active and important role in the Nonaligned Movement has been incorporated in the programmatic ideology of chuche propounded by your great leader, His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song.

He further said: India has consistently supported all efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea through direct bilateral discussions without any outside intervention. We wish the Korean people success in their endeavours.

I would now like to propose a toast to the friendship and solidarity between our governments and our peoples. To the health, long life and happiness of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the health and long life of your dear leader Kim Chong-il, to the health, long life and happiness of President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and to the health, long life and happiness of Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi.

The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' SUPPORTS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

SK151603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN, 14 October carried a signed article headlined "Nonaligned Movement Is Motive Force of Times."

Noting that the Nonaligned Movement is a strong revolutionary force which powerfully inspires and stimulates the world peoples struggle for independence, the article says: The Nonaligned Movement, first of all, resolutely struggles to realise the desire of the humanity for peace. By pursuing the most just peace policy, the nonaligned policy, this movement contributes to preventing the heightening of international tension and defending peace and security of the world as a powerful force of our times against war and for peace. It deals a telling blow to the imperialist colonial system and dynamically accelerates the course of its collapse.

Proceeding from the noble mission it has assumed before the times and history, it set it forth as an important task to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one and is waging an active struggle to realize it.

In the international arena this movement plays an important role in checking the imperialists arbitrariness and solving the international problems in the interests of the people.

All the events which have taken place in the past in the development of the world revolution and the international life fully showed the great vitality of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent political force, and they eloquently show that this movement is a mighty revolutionary force with invincible strength which no one can ignore.

The article further says: The Nonaligned Movement has been able to grow in strength as a powerful motive force advancing human history firstly because it reflects the main trend of the times of independence. The main factor of the steady growth of the Nonaligned Movement as an invincible force lies in that it reflects the gigantic trend of the era of independence and is guided by the idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

This movement has been able to become a powerful motive force advancing human history in conformity with the independent purpose and demand of the world people also because it is united on the basis of independence. By firmly uniting on the basis of independence, this movement has been able to grow in strength as an international movement broadest in history, which embraces hundreds of millions of people and the majority of the countries of the world.

It is also thanks to the active struggle of the nonaligned countries for the expansion and strengthening of this movement that it has been able to demonstrate its might as the motive force of the development of the times.

The nonaligned countries are actively struggling for the development and strengthening of this movement and its unity and cohesion, firmly convinced of the justness of the sacred cause of this movement against imperialism and for independence.

The article stresses in conclusion: The nonaligned countries must make active efforts to make this movement a living movement of greater vitality and more powerfully demonstrate its great might by strictly observing the fundamental principle of this movement and strengthening its unity and cooperation.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS ZIMBABWE TREATY ANNIVERSARY

SK120445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zimbabwe (12 October 1980).

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN titled "Firm Guarantee for Development of Friendly and Cooperative Relations Between Korea and Zimbabwe" says: The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zimbabwe was a reflection of the desires and aspirations of the two peoples vigorously advancing along the road of struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism and all manner of domination and subjugation and for the building of an independent new society; it was a firm guarantee for bringing friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and the Zimbabwean peoples to a higher stage.

The treaty has also greatly contributed to the accomplishment of the common cause of the peoples of Asia, Africa and nonaligned countries as one showing a model of relationship among the nonaligned countries and countries of the new-emerging forces.

The Korean and Zimbabwean peoples are linked with each other by the unbreakable bonds of friendship for the commonness of their past positions and the goals of their present struggles. The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Zimbabwe are all the more precious and solid as they are based on the particular intimacy established long ago between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe.

The relations of friendship and cooperation which have constantly consolidated and developed between the governments and peoples of the two countries over the past 1 year patently prove the indestructible might and vitality of friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Zimbabwean peoples.

Today the government and people of Zimbabwe have vigorously risen up in a worthwhile struggle to firmly defend the national sovereignty and build their national economy and national culture, with revolutionary pride and confidence as the masters of the country.

Our people wish the Zimbabwean people greater success in their future struggle for firmly defending the gains of the revolution and for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society and express firm solidarity with their just struggle.

The Korea-Zimbabwe friendship established in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence will come into fuller bloom in the future.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries will display greater vitality in the future in the common struggle for the building of a new society and new life.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS WELCOME ANGOLAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

SK160432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here today print editorials welcoming the visit of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

An editorial of NODONG SINMUN titled "Goodwill Envoy of the Angolan People" says: The visit of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos to our country will mark an epochal occasion in further expanding and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the governments and peoples of Korea and Angola and make a great contribution to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement.

Under the leadership of the Peoples Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) the Angolan people waged an arduous struggle with arms in their hands against the imperialist colonialists and eventually achieved national liberation and founded the People's Republic.

Today the Angolan people have achieved many successes in the struggle to consolidate national independence and sovereignty and build socialism, smashing the repeated subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the enemies at home and abroad.

The Angolan Government and people are directing much efforts to the building of a national economy to ensure the complete independence of the country. The Angolan peoples socialist construction is going on in the rigorous struggle against the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the South African racists and domestic reactionaries.

With no machinations, however, can the South African racists block the road ahead of the Angolan people vigorously advancing, with a firm confidence in their just cause.

The changes taking place in Angola are a shining fruition of the correct leadership of the MPLA-Workers Party and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the creative labour of the Angolan people who have vigorously turned out in a worthwhile struggle for the building of a new society.

Pursuing a nonaligned policy externally, the Angolan Government develops friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of socialist countries and developing countries including African countries. The Angolan Government and people oppose the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South African racists and actively support the struggle of the Namibian and South African people under the slogan of anti-imperialism and anti-racism.

Our people rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Angolan people in the revolution and construction.

The peoples of Korea and Angola have established the relations of friendship and cooperation in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for independence.

Our party, government and people resolutely denounce the South African racists manoeuvres perpetrated against Angola under the patronage of the imperialists, and express firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Angolan people to defend national independence and sovereignty.

Our people will in the future, too, as in the past further strengthen the solidarity and cooperation with the Angolan people and fight hand in hand with them on the road of anti-imperialism and independence, under the banner of independence, sovereignty and Nonaligned Movement.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with an editorial headlined "Important Event in Further Expanding and Developing Friendly and Cooperative Relations Between Korea and Angola."

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MEETINGS PRAISE KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK081140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Meetings were held in various countries in celebration of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports. Hung on the backgrounds of the platforms were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of the state and government leaders of the host countries.

A meeting was held in New Delhi under the co-sponsorship of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification. Present there were parliamentarian S.D. Sharma, member of the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, and other political and public figures and people of various strata.

Speeches were made at the meeting. The speakers said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded and led by the great leader President Kim Il-song achieved great successes and victories over the past 33 years.

They stressed: It is thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il that the Korean people could turn Korea into a powerful socialist country.

A meeting was held at the State Sports Development Centre in Georgetown under the co-sponsorship of the People's National Congress and government of Guyana and the Guyana-Korea Friendship Association. Present there were the minister of water and environment who is member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana, and personnel of party and government bodies and public organisations, men of the press and a large number of people.

An opening address was followed by speeches of representatives of various strata at the meeting. The speakers said that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song turned their country into a powerful socialist country with a strong independent national economy and developed national culture and expressed full support to the Korean peoples struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Concluding their speeches, all of them shouted the slogans "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!"

A mass meeting of the command of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic was held at the Damascus provincial training centre of the army, at which the chief of staff of the Syrian People's Army made a speech. He said that under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the Democratic People's Republic of Korea covered a road shining with victory and glory over the last 33 years. He expressed the conviction that the Korean people would certainly drive away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a unified state, in beautiful Korea.

A meeting held in Katmandu under the sponsorship of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association was attended by the chairman of the State Council of Nepal, political and public figures, men of the press and people of all strata, more than 700 in all.

Speeches were made by the chairman of the State Council of Nepal and the chairman and vice-chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association.

The speakers reviewed the proud course covered by the DPRK under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and stressed that Korea would certainly be reunified independently in a peaceful way without outside interference.

Letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at the meetings. A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting held in Guyana.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NEWSPAPERS CARRY ARTICLES ON KIM IL-SONG'S WORK

SK081550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here 7 October dedicated articles to the 35th anniversary of the publication of "For the Development of Physical Culture and Sports on a Mass Scale," a historic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In his speech "For the Development of Physical Culture and Sports on a Mass Scale" at the congress of sportsmen on 6 October 1946, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly indicated the principled direction and ways to be followed with consistency by our people in physical culture and sports for the building of a new society.

In an article titled "Historic Document Indicating Way for Development of Chuche-Based Physical Culture and Sports," NODONG SIMUN says: The historic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which set forth a chuche-based policy of popularising physical culture and sports and making them an everyday event on the basis of a scientific analysis of the revolutionary character and mission of socialist physical culture and sports, is an immortal program of building revolutionary physical culture and sports which illumined a new road of building revolutionary and popular physical culture and sports to make a genuine contribution to the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The valuable achievements and experience gained by our country in physical culture and sports over the last 35 years clearly prove that the policy of putting physical culture and sports on a mass basis and making them an everyday event is, indeed, a powerful weapon for the most rapid development of socialist physical culture and sports.

This policy put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song makes it possible to firmly train the entire people as communist revolutionaries and let them creditably discharge their revolutionary duty with a strong physique, the article notes, and goes on to say: This policy is a wise one for constantly developing our physical culture and sports technique at high tempo.

Only by developing physical culture and sports on a mass basis and making them an everyday event, is it possible to bring up the entire people into a powerful being with a strong physique and successfully train fine sportsmen and their reliable reserves among people and continuously develop physical culture and sports science and technique.

Today many excellent sportsmen have been produced in our country and fine successes made in various events to demonstrate the honour of the country and the stamina of the nation. This is a precious fruition of the wise guidance of our party in developing physical culture and sports on a mass basis and making them an everyday event.

The article further says: The validity of this policy has been clearly proved by our revolutionary practice and it is displaying ever greater vitality under the guidance of the party.

With a scientific grasp of the essential demand and significance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy of developing physical culture and sports on a mass basis and making them an everyday event, our party clearly explained concrete tasks and ways for the more thorough implementation of this policy in conformity with the new historic stage, a stage of realising the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea in an allround way, and is giving revolutionary guidance to this work in the van.

Under the wise guidance of the party, today our physical culture and sports have developed on a solid mass basis, firmly preparing all the working people, youth and children for labour and national defence and serving as a powerful means of bringing about a continued upsurge in socialist construction.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'MINJU CHOSON' COMMEMORATES NATIONAL DAY OF PDY

SK151552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today carries a signed article headlined "18th Anniversary of the Start of Revolution in Democratic Yemen," which says: The Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the people of Democratic Yemen on this occasion.

The start of the armed struggle by the patriotic fighters of Democratic Yemen on 14 October 1963, brought the dawn of national liberation to its people who had been groaning under the colonial rule of the imperialists. It was an event of great significance in the history of their struggle for national independence and liberation.

The article continues: After the victory of the revolution and the proclamation of national independence, the democratic Yemeni people have made great successes in their struggle for defending the independence of the country and developing the national economy and national culture, repulsing aggression and intervention of the imperialists and their stooges.

The government and people of Democratic Yemen are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism, pursuing the nonaligned policy externally.

Our people sincerely rejoice over the successes won by the democratic Yemeni people in the struggle for achieving the independence and independent development of the country.

The Korean and democratic Yemeni peoples have supported and cooperated with each other in the struggle against imperialism and for the building of a new life.

The Korean people who value their friendly relations with the democratic Yemeni people, will in the future, too, as in the past, make every effort possible to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA'S CELEBRATION OF 1911 REVOLUTION

SK121521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (KCNA)--Various functions were held in China on the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution in China, according to a XINHUA report.

More than 10,000 people from all walks of life in Beijing gathered at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 9 October to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

Attending the meeting were members of the Preparatory Committee for the Celebration of the 1911 Revolution and party and state leaders of China Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Hua Guofeng and Deng Yingchiao; members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, members of the secretariat of the CC, CPC; vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress; vice-premiers of the State Council; and vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Also present were participants of the 1911 revolution and veterans who have worked with Dr Sun Yat-sen, relatives of Dr Sun Yat-sen, and Chinese residents from abroad and Hong Kong and Macao and foreign guests.

The meeting was declared open by Ye Jianying, vice-chairman of the CC, CPC, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress and chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution.

Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech at the meeting. He said: Seventy years ago, in 1911, revolutionaries under the leadership of Dr Sun Yat-sen initiated a revolution in old China that overthrew the Qing Dynasty. That revolution raised the banner of a democratic republic on the territory of China and the Republic of China was founded. This was a revolution of great importance in China's history.

The 1911 revolution put an end to the autocratic monarchy that had ruled China for thousands of years; this was a tremendous advance for Chinese society.

Dr Sun Yat-sen was a great national hero, a great patriot and the great forerunner of the democratic revolution in China. His meritorious deeds are inscribed forever in the annals of Chinese history. He devoted his whole life to seeking national independence, democracy, freedom and the happiness of the people. The Chinese people of all nationalities will never forget his historic accomplishment of raising high in dark China the banner of democracy and revolution.

After reviewing the development of the China's history since the 1911 revolution, he said: China has entered the historical stage of carrying out socialist modernization in all fields. The prime task of great importance for the people of all nationalities throughout China is to concentrate major efforts on socialist construction to modernize agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

A task of great importance is to ensure Taiwan's return to the motherland so as to complete the great cause of reunification. All people share this aspiration, especially on the occasion when they are commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. The desire to bring to an end Taiwan's separation from the mainland as quickly as possible has become a rising and irresistible historical trend.

Ten days ago, on the eve of National Day, Comrade Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, issued another statement elaborating on the policy for the return of Taiwan to the motherland to achieve peaceful reunification. His statement expressed the common will of our party and army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The people of Taiwan, our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad have done much to help reunify the country, and they are bound to respond warmly to the policy announced by Chairman Ye Jianying. People all over the world who are concerned about peace in the Far East are also glad to learn of this policy.

The question of Taiwan is entirely China's internal affair.

Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, Hu Juewen, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of China Democratic National Construction Association, spoke at the meeting.

Round-table talks, exhibitions and other different functions were held in the capital city of Beijing and various cities on the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

Meanwhile, the paper PEOPLES DAILY, 9 October published an editorial headlined "Reunify the Motherland, Make Her Strong and Prosperous."

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS OBSERVE FORMATION OF ANTI-IMPERIALISM UNION

SK161540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)—Papers today dedicate articles to the 55th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the first true communist revolutionary organisation in our country, by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song (17 October 1926).

An article of NODONG SINMUN titled "Historic Declaration of New Start of Our Revolution" says: Entering the latter half of the 1920s, the national and class contradictions in our country grew more acute than in any other country owing to the brutal colonial rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors which became ever more hideous.

It represented a fundamental question on which depended the victory or failure of the revolutionary cause and the destiny of the oppressed and exploited toiling masses whether the road of the revolution against the domination of imperialism and all brands of reactionary forces and for the realisation of the independence of the working masses was successfully hewed, or not.

This urgent problem of the times could be brilliantly solved with the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under the revolutionary banner of independence. The formation of the DIU marked a historic starting point and imperishable landmark at which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song started our revolutionary cause, the revolutionary cause of chuche, for the first time, and opened a new era of our revolution. With the formation of the DIU, the revolutionary struggle of our people entered a new road of development under the banner of independence. From that time our people held in high esteem respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader creating a new era of independence. This is the first reason why the formation of the DIU marked the starting point in developing the revolutionary struggle of our people independently.

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song forming the DIU and standing at the head of the revolution, our people who had thirstily waited for the appearance of an outstanding leader could hold in high esteem the great leader peerless in the history spanning thousands of years and our revolution could make a victorious advance along the road of independence.

The next reason why the formation of the DIU marked the starting point in developing the revolutionary struggle of our people independently is that from that time the Korean revolution could have a most correct fighting programme.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "We set it forth as the immediate task of the Down-With-Imperialism Union to overthrow Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea and defined it as its final objective to build socialism and communism in Korea and, furthermore, overthrow all imperialisms and build communism in the world."

The programme of the DIU was the first revolutionary programme of *chuche* in the Korean revolution which most correctly reflected the socioeconomic situation and class relations in our country and the ardent desire of our people; it was a militant banner which powerfully inspired the people to the sacred struggle for national and class liberation.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the programme of the DIU the Korean revolution embarked upon the road of independence with its independent theory and strategy and tactics.

One more reason why the formation of the DIU was the starting point in developing the revolutionary struggle of our people independently is that the national liberation struggle and communist movement of the Korean people could have their first guiding vanguard organisation, reliable core force.

With the formation of the DIU, the first ranks of communist revolutionaries of *chuche* type who were strongly armed with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the *chuche* idea, and firmly united around him in one ideology and purpose, made their appearance.

Taking over the undying revolutionary traditions the great leader established by leading this organisation, our party, a working-class party of new type, was founded and has been strengthened and developed in to a guiding force of the revolution with invincible might.

The revolutionary struggle of our people for accomplishing the cause of *chuche* which started with the formation of the DIU has recorded a triumphant advance under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is now dynamically being accelerated, succeeded by the cause of modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea.

Bright is the future of the Korean revolution advancing under the guidance of the glorious party centre, with respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader; only greater victory and glory always lie in store for our people in their future struggle, the article stresses.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHOE HONG-HUI VISITS VARIOUS PLACES IN DPRK

SK161645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1632 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party on a visit to the socialist homeland toured the area of Mt Myohyang on 10 and 11 October.

They first inspected the international friendship exhibition. They saw with keen interest the precious gifts to the great leader President Kim Il-song from heads of state, governments and people of various countries of the world. They said that through the inspection they gained a better understanding as to how deeply the great president is respected and revered by the world people. Our nation entirely owes it to the great President Kim Il-song that it has become a proud nation today, they stressed.

After going round Mt Myohyang, Mr Choe Hong-hui said: I have travelled many countries. But I could see in no other country that cultural relics are preserved so well in such a scenic spot. As there is the great leader, the mountains and stones, which are mere nature, not to speak of people, are glorified in the homeland.

Mt Myohyang is beautiful in scenery. It is entirely thanks to the great President Kim Il-song who glorifies it that it is called a celebrated mountain.

A member of the party said: It is under the meticulous guidance and care of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il who upholds the lofty intention of the great president that Mt Myohyang has turned into a recreation ground for the working people, I think. It is really gratifying that the problem of succeeding the cause of the respected and beloved leader has been brilliantly solved in the homeland.

The future of the country and the nation is indeed bright because the cause of the great president is to be inherited generation after generation, as they have dear Mr Kim Chong-il as the leader.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GUYANESE PLAN FOR KIM IL-SONG 70TH BIRTHDAY

SK170446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--A letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was recently adopted at the second meeting of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song held for grandly celebrating his 70th birthday, according to a report.

The letter says: We present at this meeting considered that it is only too natural that the progressive people of the world are going to celebrate the 70th birthday of you Comrade President Kim Il-song as the most auspicious international holiday at this time when you clearly indicating the way for the people to build a free and happy life by founding the immortal chuche idea are highly praised as eternal teacher of mankind.

Today it is a unanimous desire of hundreds of millions of people the world over and a trend of the times to accept the chuche idea and advance under the banner of chuche.

We will firmly build up groups for the study of Kimilsongism and constantly expand their ranks and organise colourful functions to grandly celebrate the 70th birthday of you the respected and beloved leader and create many excellent literary works of educational value to make a positive contribution to celebrating your birthday as a great festival of the revolutionary peoples of the whole world.

The letter sincerely wishes good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/28

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--Pyongyang, 8 Oct--A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union left Pyongyang on 7 October by air to attend an international symposium on defence of the democratic rights of the journalists scheduled in Bulgaria. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 7 Oct 81]

AUSTRIAN COURT PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 7 Oct--Franz Pallin, former president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Austria, left here on 6 October by air for home. During his stay, the guest visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang and Taean. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 7 Oct 81]

WHO DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 7 Oct--A delegation of the Southeast Asian regional office of the World Health Organisation headed by Mohamed Musthafa Hussain, minister of health of the Republic of Maldives, arrived in Pyongyang by air on 6 October for a visit to our country. It was met at the airport by Vice-minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yul and other personages concerned, Ram Narain, deputy chief of the liaison office of the United Nations Development Programme in our country, and an official of the Indian Embassy. In the evening the Ministry of Public Health hosted a reception for the delegation at the Ngyu Restaurant. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 7 Oct 81]

DPRK, FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 7 Oct--A delegation of social scientists of our country left Pyongyang on 6 October by plane to participate in a scientific symposium commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution in China. The delegation of writers of our country returned home yesterday by air after winding up its visit to China. A delegation of Romanian Army journalists headed by Olaru Radu, editor-in-chief of APARAREA PATRIEI, central organ of the Ministry of National Defense of the Romanian Socialist Republic, a delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy headed by Dr Anupam Sen, associate professor of the Chittagong University of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and a delegation of Japanese writers headed by Masamoto Natsubori, writer and director of the Pen Club and chairman of the Committee for the Press and Expression of Japan, arrived here on the same day by air. The delegation of educational experts of Yugoslavia headed by Emil Rojc, member of the Central Committee of the Slovenian Communist League and executive secretary of education, the delegation of the Journalists Union of the German Democratic Republic headed by Herbert Thieme, editor-in-chief of NEUER TAG, organ of the Frankfurt County Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and chairman of the Frankfurt County Journalists

Union, and the Chinese and the Indian football teams which had participated in the international football tournament left here yesterday by air. [Text]
[SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 7 Oct 81]

INDIAN SCHOLARS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--A delegation of scholars of India headed by T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the church idea, arrived here on 28 September by plane. [Text] [SK290557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 28 Sep 81]

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--A delegation of NEPSZABADSAG, organ of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 28 September. [Text] [SK290557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 28 Sep 81]

POLISH AGRICULTURE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--A delegation of the Plock provincial agricultural cooperative of Poland headed by Roman Rzakiewicz, chairman of the Plock Provincial Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, arrived in Pyongyang on 28 September by plane. [Text] [SK290557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 29 Sep 81]

GHANAIAN CHURCH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--A delegation of the Ghana National Institute of the Church Idea headed by Osei Akyeampong, first deputy general secretary of the People's National Party of Ghana and honorary chairman of the Ghana National Institute of the Church Idea, arrived here on 28 September by air. It was met at the airport by Yi Mong-ho and other personages concerned. [Text]
[SK290557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 29 Sep 81]

GHANAIAN JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--A delegation of THE GHANAIAN TIMES, organ of the Ghanaian Government, headed by its editor-in-chief Christian Aggrey arrived in Pyongyang on 28 September by plane. It was met at the airport by Chae Chun-pyong, editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and personages concerned. In the evening the MINJU CHOSON office hosted a party for the delegation. [Text]
[SK290557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 29 Sep 81]

PORTUGUESE KIMILSONGISM DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Sep--Luis Manuel de Araujo, chairman of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism, left here for home on 29 September by plane. During his stay here the guest visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang and Nampo. [Text]
[SK300601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 30 Sep 81]

UNESCO OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 30 Sep--Edith Ballantyne, chairman of the Conference of Non-government Organizations in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Geneva, left Pyongyang on 29 September by plane. During her stay here the guest visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK300601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 30 Sep 81]

MEXICAN COMMERCE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Sep--A delegation of the Institute of External Commerce of the United States of Mexico headed by Roberto Fridrich, general director of the Mexican commercial representation in foreign countries of the institute, arrived here on 29 September by plane. [Text] [SK300601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 30 Sep 81]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 30 Sep--A delegation of Yugoslav educational experts headed by Emil Rojc, member of the Central Committee of the Slovenian Communist League and executive secretary of education, and a delegation of activists of district solidarity committees of Tokyo headed by Ayafo Kubo, representative member of the Tokyo Council for Japan-Korea Solidarity and Military Critic, arrived here on 29 September by plane. The Soviet Army women's basketball team and the Tokyo radio reporters group of Japan left here yesterday. [Text] [SK300601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 30 Sep 81]

POLISH TECHNOLOGY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 2 Oct--The delegation of the General Organization of Technology of Poland headed by its chairman Aleksander Kopec left here on 1 October by plane. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and toured Pyongyang, Nampo and Kaesong. [Text] [SK020605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 2 Oct 81]

DPRK, FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 1 Oct--The delegation of the parliamentary group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Son Song-pil which had attended the 68th general meeting of the Inter-parliamentary Union held in Cuba, the public health delegation of our country headed by Kim Yong-ik which had attended the 34th Southeast Asian regional general assembly of the World Health Organization and a meeting of health ministers of the Southeast Asian regional member nations of the WHO held in Indonesia and the delegation of the Foreign Ministry of our country headed by Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong which had visited Uganda returned home on 30 September by plane. The delegation of the Chinese Architectural Society headed by its director Yang Tingbao and the Mongolian Trade Union delegation headed by D. Sambu, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of Transport, Communications, Commerce and Social Service of Mongolia, left here yesterday for home after visiting our country. [Text] [SK020605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 1 Oct 81]

MEXICAN TRADE INSTITUTE GROUP--The delegation of the Institute of Foreign Trade of the United States of Mexico headed by Roberto Fridrich, general director of the commercial representation in foreign countries of the institute, left here on 2 October by plane. [Text] [SK030857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 3 Oct 81]

DPRK DELEGATION TO NIGER--Pyongyang, 4 Oct--A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of our country headed by its Vice-minister Kim Hyong-u left here on 3 October for a visit to the Republic of Niger. [Text] [SK050744 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 4 Oct 81]

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in reply to his message of condolence sent to the latter on the death of Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the BCP, chairman of the Culture Committee and his daughter. The message dated 29 September reads: I express heartfelt thanks to you for your expression of mourning on the death of my daughter Lyudmila Zhivkova. [Text] [SK072210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 7 Oct 81]

AMBASSADOR TO BARBADOS APPOINTED--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Pak Ni-hyon has been appointed as DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Barbados, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK072227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 7 Oct 81]

JAPANESE GREET NEW FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--Upon the formation of the Association for Promotion of Korea-Japan Friendship messages of greetings came to its Chairman Hyon Chun-kuk from Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Chuji Kuno, chairman of the Dietmens League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; Yohei Kono, member of the House of Representatives from the Japan New Liberal Club; Hideo Den, representative of the Japan Social Democratic Federation; Tsunehiko Antaku, general secretary of the Japan-Korea National Council; Takamichi Kato, chairman of the Mie prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party; Motoo Goto and Akira Ikari of the head office of ASAHI SHIMBUN; Fumio Shimonishi, speaker of the Sakaiminato City Assembly, Tottori Prefecture, Japan; Kazuyoshi Yoshii, chairman of the Japan-Korea Fisheries Council and chairman of the Ishikawa Prefectural Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; and Riichiro Aikawa, executive director, and Masahiro Mihara, general secretary, of the Japan-Korea Trade Association. The messages expressed the belief that the Association for Promotion of Korea-Japan Friendship would further develop the mutual understanding and friendly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples. [Text] [SK071036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 7 Oct 81]

HWANG CHANG-YOP GREET GDR COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, upon the 32nd anniversary of the GDR founding. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will further expand and develop, the message wished new success to the president and the GDR people in their endeavours for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 10th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. [Text] [SK071024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 7 Oct 81]

YI CHONG-OK GREET GDR'S WILLI STOPH--Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, on the 32nd anniversary of the GDR founding. The message pointed out that the fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany have registered big success in the struggle to fulfill the first-year assignments of the new five-year plan set forth at the 10th party congress ahead of time. In the belief that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and two peoples will further expand and develop in the future, the message wished new success to the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the people of the German Democratic Republic in their struggle for the building of a developed socialist society. [Text] [SK070522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 7 Oct 81]

VIETNAMESE HARVESTING HELP--On 7 October, (Lan Saim Ba), charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Embassy in the DPRK, and embassy staff members helped

harvest rice at the Chamsil Korea-Vietnam Friendship Cooperative Farm. The guests cut down rice plants together with the farm workers in the paddies of the first work team. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 8 Oct 81]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--The Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, returned home on 9 October after visiting Japan. [Excerpt] [SK100946 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 9 Oct 81]

KWP GREETES JAMAICAN PARTY--Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the 43rd congress of the People's National Party of Jamaica on 6 October. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea hails the 43rd congress of your party and, through the congress, extends greetings to the entire members of your party. We wish you successes in the work of the congress which will carry weighty significance for the development of your party.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ST VINCENT GRENADINES--Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--Pak Ni-hyon has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to St Vincent Grenadines, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK100442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 9 Oct 81]

BANGLADESH PAPER PRAISES LEADERS--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Foreign mass media issued articles on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports. A recent issue of the Bangladesh paper NATUN KATA in an article gave a review of the brilliant course covered by the DPRK. It said: All the successes in Korea are entirely a fruition of the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader his excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il. The great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il have, indeed, performed precious exploits which will shine forever in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and in the history of human liberation and are breaking the ground for the era of independence in the van of the world revolution. The Bangladesh people extend highest honour to the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il. [Excerpt] [SK091111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 9 Oct 81]

SOVIET MEDIA REPORT PLENARY MEETING--Moscow, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Soviet mass media reported about the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The Soviet paper PRAVDA 8 October carried news of the plenary meeting under the headline "Important Decision." It said: The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea held in Pyongyang discussed the question of reclaiming tideland and obtaining new land. The decision adopted there declares that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will turn 300,000 hectares of tideland into an arable land by damming off the water in the shallow west coastal sea and also acquire 200,000 hectares of new land in the 1980s. When these tasks are fulfilled, an area tantamount to one-third of the nation's total land under grain crops will be added to the arable land and agricultural production will be markedly raised. Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made an important concluding speech at the plenary meeting. TASS reported about the plenary meeting on 7 October. [Text] [SK090335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 9 Oct 81]

PRC MEDIA REPORT PLENARY MEETING--Beijing, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Chinese mass media reported about the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The 8 October issue of PEOPLES DAILY under the headline "Workers Party of Korea Sets Forth New Tasks for Grand Nature-Remaking and Calls Upon People to Take Active Part in Struggle for This" wrote: The fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea was held from 4 to 6 October. General Secretary Kim Il-song presided over the meeting and made an important concluding speech. According to the report on the plenary meeting, when 300,000 hectares of tideland is reclaimed and 200,000 hectares of new land is acquired, Korea will have obtained new arable land accounting for one-third of the total existing area of the land under grain crops. Fulfillment of these two tasks is of very weighty significance in the development of agricultural production of Korea with a small arable land. The paper said that the report on the plenary meeting referred to the construction of the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power station. The Chinese XINHUA News Agency reported about the plenary meeting on 7 October. [Text] [SK090342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 9 Oct 81]

'ARAFAT PRESENTS GIFT--Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 10 October. Present on the occasion were Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and his entourage. Comrades O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-n am, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki and Kong Chin-tae were on hand. Comrade Yasir 'Arafat explained about the gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for it. [Text] [SK101757 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1732 GMT 10 Oct 81]

ANTI-IMPERIALIST STATUETTE TO 'ARAFAT--Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--A statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter was presented to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, on a state visit to our country at the square in front of the 8 February House of Culture on 10 October. When Comrade Yasir 'Arafat arrived at the square amid the playing of welcome music, waves of flowers rolled on and the cheers of manse (hurrah) burst forth. An artist presented a bunch of flowers to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat. Chairman of the Pyongyang municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum presented Comrade Yasir 'Arafat with a statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter. Comrade Yasir 'Arafat expressed thanks for this. [Text] [SK101743 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1643 GMT 10 Oct 81]

MEETING MARKS POLISH ARMY DAY--Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--A soldiers meeting was held on 8 October at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Tu-chan belongs on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. Invited to the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit were Ambassador Jerzy Pekala and military attache Witalis Szerszen of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. On 9 October, a meeting was held at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School. [Text] [SK101532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 10 Oct 81]

BENIN PRESIDENT MEETS AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 11 Oct--Benin President Mathieu Kerekou on 2 October met Son Chang-su, ambassador of our country to Benin, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the president sincerely wished the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. Declaring that he unconditionally supported the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country waged by the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song, he said that the reunification of Korea must be achieved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK111000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 11 Oct 81]

NEWSPAPER DELEGATION TO ROMANIA--Pyongyang, 11 Oct--A delegation of MINJU CHOSON headed by its editor-in-chief Chae Chun-pyong left here by plane for a visit to Romania on 10 October. It was seen off at the airport by Kang Ki-sik and other personages concerned and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang Ion Lazer Aureliu. [Text] [SK111000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 11 Oct 81]

RADIO-TV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PAKISTAN--Pyongyang, 11 Oct (KCNA)--The delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by Han Kwang-hak flew back home yesterday after visiting Pakistan. It was met at the airport by Yi Pong-hui and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK110842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 11 Oct 81]

REPLY MESSAGE FROM SRV--Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in reply to his message of greetings to them on the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The message dated 22 September reads: We, in the name of the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and in our own name, express heartfelt thanks to you and to the Workers Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for your congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We hope that the friendly relations between the peoples of Vietnam and Korea will be strengthened and developed. [Text] [SK120433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 12 Oct 81]

EMBASSIES ABROAD MARK KWP ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--Press conferences and film receptions were arranged recently at DPRK embassies in socialist countries on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea, according to reports. The DPRK embassies in China and Yugoslavia arranged press conferences and film receptions and the DPRK embassies in Romania, Hungary and Mongolia [held] press conferences. Invited there were personages of party and power bodies, public organisations and press organs of the host countries and press officials of embassies of various countries. "The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea," "The Star of Korea" (third part) and other Korean films were screened at film receptions. [Text] [SK121029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 12 Oct 81]

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES VIETNAMESE MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Expressing wholehearted thanks for the message of greetings, the reply message hopes that the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop. [Text] [SK121510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 12 Oct 81]

REPLY FROM MPR'S TSEDENBAL--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 65th birthday. The reply message dated 9 October reads: I express sincere thanks to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for your warm congratulations offered me on my 65th birthday. I take this opportunity to wish you and the Korean people new success in the struggle for the socialist construction of the country and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [Text] [SK130835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 13 Oct 81]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS BANGLADESH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 12 October met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy headed by Dr Anupam Sen, associate professor of the Chittagong University of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Personage concerned Yi Mong-ho was present. [Text] [SK130423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 13 Oct 81]

KIM IL-SONG GREET'S PDRY PREMIER--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 13 October sent a message of greetings to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the 14 October revolution in the PDRY. The message reads: On the 18th anniversary of 14 October revolution in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own extend warm congratulations to you, the Central Committee of the Socialist Party, government and people of Yemen. Under the correct leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party headed by you the people of the Democratic Yemen are now waging a vigorous struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the country's independent development. Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples will further strengthen and develop in various fields in the future I take this occasion to wish you greater successes in your responsible work. [Text] [SK131535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 13 Oct 81]

MESSAGE TO BRITISH LABOR PARTY--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP] sent a message of greetings on 10 October to Michael Foot and Denis Healey upon their reelection respectively as leader and deputy leader of the British Labour Party. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, on behalf of the entire members of the party, extends sincere congratulations to you upon your reelection respectively as leader and deputy leader of the British Labour Party at the recent congress of your party. We take this opportunity to sincerely wish you great success in your responsible work. [Text] [SK131045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 13 Oct 81]

EMBASSY OFFICIALS HELP IN FARMING--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--Foreign embassy officials in our country helped cooperative farms in farming. Soviet Embassy officials helped the Korean-Soviet Friendship Kochang cooperative farm in Nampo Municipality, Bulgarian Embassy officials the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Kumdae cooperative farm in Nakrang District, Pyongyang, Syrian Embassy officials the Korea-Syria Friendship Wonhwa cooperative farm in Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, Cuban Embassy officials the Korea-Cuba Friendship Hwasong cooperative farm in Yongsong District, Pyongyang, Polish Embassy officials the Korea-Poland Friendship Changsuwon cooperative farm in Samsok District, Pyongyang, embassy officials of Democratic Kampuchea the Korea-Kampuchea Friendship Paeksok cooperative farm in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, Vietnamese Embassy officials the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Chamjin cooperative farm in Nampo Municipality, Czechoslovak Embassy officials the Korea-Czechoslovakia Friendship Nichon cooperative farm in Sungho District, Pyongyang, Mongolian Embassy officials the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Chongbang cooperative farm in Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, and Yugoslav Embassy officials the Korea-Yugoslavia Friendship Haksan cooperative farm in Hyongchesan District, Pyongyang, in their rice harvesting and other farming. And officials of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation helped the Korea-Palestine Friendship ORyu cooperative farm in Sadong District, Pyongyang. Polish and Czechoslovak members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission the Pyonghwa cooperative farm in Pannun County, Kaesong, in their farming. [Text] [SK141025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 14 Oct 81]

TIES WITH SIERRA LEONE COMMEMORATED--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Sierra Leone (14 October 1971). The paper in the article titled "10th Anniversary of Opening of Diplomatic Relations Between Korea and Sierra Leone" says that the Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the friendly Sierra Leonean people. Noting that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was an important milestone in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples, the article says: Today the Korean and Sierra Leonean peoples are developing cooperation in many fields. The Sierra Leonean people have made successes in the struggle for consolidating the national independence and building the national economy and national culture. Their government supports the struggle of the tri-continental peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom and liberation and the consolidation of their national independence, pursuing a nonaligned foreign policy. The Korean people rejoice over the successes achieved by the Sierra Leonean people in the building of a new society. The Korean people, in the

future, too, as in the past, will make active efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Sierra Leonean people. [Text] [SK141538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 14 Oct 81]

SYRIAN ARMY DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--The delegation of the Syrian People's Army headed by Major General Fawaz Surhan, chief of the general staff of the Syrian People's Army, left here on 13 October by plane. It was farewelled at the airport by Yi Chae-kun and other personages concerned and Anwar Wabbi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang. While staying in our country, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, inspected a factory, educational and cultural institutions and a unit of the Korean People's Army and toured Panmunjom and various other places. [Text] [SK140507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 14 Oct 81]

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR LSWYK CONGRESS--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the Union of the Communist Students Associations of Romania headed by Mihai Hirjau, secretary of the Central Committee of the UCYR, arrived in Pyongyang on 13 October by plane to attend the 7th congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK Kim Chang-yong and personages concerned. Perva Aurel, reporter of SCINTEIA TINERETULUI, organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, arrived here by the same plane. Earlier, on 12 October, a delegation of the Copenhagen study group of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song headed by Stig Woermer, chief of the group, arrived in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK140503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 14 Oct 81]

MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY GREETED--Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 14 October to the 20th congress of the Communist Party of Mexico. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sends warm greetings to the 20th congress of the Communist Party of Mexico and extends, through your party congress, fraternal salute to the entire members of your party and the Mexican people. The 20th congress of your party will make an important contribution to further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the independent and progressive forces in Mexico. Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation forged between our two parties and peoples will grow stronger and develop, we take this opportunity to wish your party congress big success in its work. [Text] [SK142208 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 14 Oct 81]

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--Pyongyang, 15 Oct--A delegation of Korean People's Army journalists headed by Yun Chi-ho, lieutenant general of the Korean People's Army, left Pyongyang on 14 October by plane for a visit to Bulgaria. [Excerpt] [SK150642 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 15 Oct 81]

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MARK KWP FOUNDING--Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--Various functions were recently held at DPRK embassies in socialist countries on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea, according to reports. A press conference and film reception were arranged at the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union, film receptions and photo exhibitions at the DPRK embassies in Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, press conferences at the DPRK embassies in Cuba

and Poland and film receptions at the DPRK embassies in Mongolia and Vietnam. Invited to the functions were personnel of party and power bodies, public organisations and press organs of the host countries and press officials of foreign embassies in these countries. "The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea," "Under the Banner of the Party," "A Land Beautiful in All Seasons," "The Fate of Kum Hui and Un Hui" and other Korean films were screened at the film receptions. [Text] [SK151110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 15 Oct 81]

ASIAN GAMES FEDERATION--Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--A subcommittee delegation of the Asian Games Federation headed by His Highness Fahad al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, younger brother of the amir of the State of Kuwait and first vice-chairman of the Asian Games Federation, arrived in Pyongyang on 14 October by plane. It was met at the airport by Kim Man-kum, Kim Yu-sun, Kim Tuk-chun and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK150436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 15 Oct 81] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party at the Ngn Restaurant on the evening of 14 October for the subcommittee delegation of the Asian Games Federation on a visit to our country. Invited to the party were the members of the subcommittee delegation of the Asian Games Federation headed by His Highness Fahad al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, younger brother of the amir of the State of Kuwait and first vice-chairman of the Asian Games Federation. The party was attended by Kim Man-kum, Kim Yu-sun, Pae Tal-chun, Pak Yong-chan, Choe Chae-kuk, Kim Tuk-chun and other personages concerned. Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK Kim Yu-sun made a speech at the party. His Highness Fahad al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, head of the delegation, spoke next. The party took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK1504111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 15 Oct 81] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--The Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee arranged a party on the evening of 15 October at the People's Palace of Culture for the subcommittee delegation of the Asian Games Federation. Invited to the party were the members of the subcommittee delegation of the Asian Games Federation headed by His Highness Fahad al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, younger brother of the amir of the State of Kuwait and first vice-chairman of the Asian Games Federation. The party was attended by Kim Man-kum, Kim Yu-sun, Pae Tal-chun, Pak Yong-chan, Choe Chae-kuk, Kim Tuk-chun and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK160417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 16 Oct 81]

SIERRA LEONE NATIONAL CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 15 October to the 7th national conference of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly greets the 7th national conference of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone and extends warm congratulations, through the conference, to the entire members of your party. In the past the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone has achieved big successes in the struggle to achieve national unity, build a new society and strengthen solidarity and cooperation between the African countries under the slogan of unity, solidarity, peace and prosperity. We rejoice as over our own over the successes achieved by your party and the friendly people of Sierra Leone and warmly hail them. We believe that your conference will greatly contribute to the struggle for the strengthening of the party and the progressive development of the country. Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the parties

and the peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future in all fields, we sincerely wish your conference fine success in its work. [Text] [SK152242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 15 Oct 81]

ENVOY MEETS GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Hoao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, met Sim Chae-tu, DPRK ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, on 8 October, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his friendly greetings to the great leader. The president heartily wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the reunification of Korea and the prosperity of the Korean people and for world peace. Pointing to the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between Guinea-Bissau and Korea, he said that he would make efforts to further strengthen and develop them in the future. He stated that Guinea-Bissau would never recognise the South Korean puppets and not have any relations with them. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK152207 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 15 Oct 81]

MESSAGE FROM 'ARAFAT--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The message says: I, on behalf of myself and the members of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, extend warmest congratulations and most wholehearted wishes to your excellency and to your guiding party and your friendly people on the occasion of the founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Paying highest considerations once again to esteemed your excellency and to your party and your friendly people, I wish your excellency good health and a long life and your people greater progress and prosperity under the banner of the great chuche idea. [Text] [SK160439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 16 Oct 81]

MESSAGE FROM YUGOSLAVIA'S KRAIGHER--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the first anniversary of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by him. The message dated 8 October reads: At this moment marking the first anniversary of the proposal for achieving the reunification of Korea by means of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by you, I, on behalf of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and on my own, offer to you the sincerest hope for the realisation of the peaceful reunification of Korea, a noble aim. In the future, too, Yugoslavia will fully support your endeavours and the Korean people's efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea. We consider that this is a genuine road to peace and welfare in the Korean peninsula which is of significance in achieving peace in Asia and, furthermore, in the world. When Korea's peaceful reunification is realized, a potential cause of a

war will be removed and the strength of the nonaligned countries and other peaceloving countries will increase to defend world peace. [Text] [SK160437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 16 Oct 81]

PRC ARTS EXHIBITION--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Korean cadres on 15 October inspected the print exhibition of the People's Republic of China which is open at the Korean Art Gallery. Vice-president Pak Song-chol, and Yi Chang-son, Kil Chae-kyong, Chang Chol, Kim Chae-suk, Kim Sang-chun and other personages concerned went round new works created recently by Chinese printers. Chinese Ambassador Lu Zhixian and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang also inspected the exhibition. [Text] [SK161134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 16 Oct 81]

INDIAN EDUCATION MINISTER VISITS--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Shila Kaul, minister of education, culture and social welfare of the Republic of India, heading the government educational and cultural delegation of the Republic of India, arranged a party at the Oknyu Restaurant on the evening of 15 October upon the conclusion of the delegation's visit to our country. Invited to the party were Choe Tae-pok, Chang Chol, Cho Kyu-il, Hong Il-chon and other personages concerned. Present there were the members of the delegation and Indian Ambassador Raj Krishna Manucha and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang. Shila Kaul and Choe Tae-pok made speeches at the party. [Text] [SK161032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 16 Oct 81] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--The government educational and cultural delegation of the Republic of India headed by Shila Kaul, minister of education, culture and social welfare of the Republic of India, left here for home on 16 October by plane. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, Hong Il-chon and other personages concerned and Indian Ambassador Raj Krishna Manucha and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang. During its stay in our country the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and went round various places of Pyongyang. [Text] [SK170952 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 17 Oct 81]

DANISH CHUCHE STUDY GROUP--Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 16 October met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Copenhagen study group of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, Denmark, headed by Stig Wormer, chief of the group. Personage concerned Yi Mong-ho was present there. [Text] [SK170950 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 17 Oct 81]

AMBASSADOR TO CAPE VERDE PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--Choe Kwang-kek, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Cape Verde, on 6 October presented his credentials to Aristides Pereira, president of Cape Verde, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. Expressing satisfaction with the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of Cape Verde and Korea, he hoped that these relations would further strengthen in all fields in the future. He expressed full support to the new proposal for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK181002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 18 Oct 81]

MUNICH UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL MET--Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on 18 October met and had a friendly conversation with Gottfried-Karl Kindermann, director of the Center for International Politics, University of Munich, West Germany. On hand was personage concerned Kim Tae-hui. [Text] [SK190434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 19 Oct 81]

REPLY FROM BPR OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic [BPR], in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 37th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Expressing most heartfelt thanks for the fervent felicitations and wishes, the reply message shared the belief that the relations of fraternal friendship between the two countries and two peoples would grow in strength and develop in the future. [Text] [SK190816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 19 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS 'WORLD FOOD DAY'

SK171523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article on "World Food Day." The food crisis faced by the developing countries at present is a historic consequence of colonial domination and a result of social inequality, the article says, and goes on: If the developing countries actively tap the internal reserves and organise and mobilise the people on the principle of self-reliance, they can well solve the food and agricultural problem. This is well proved by our experience.

Noting that our country, which had been a land of food deficiency, consequent upon the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, has turned into a land of self-sufficiency in food in a short span of time after liberation under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the article says: The biggest reserve of increased food and agricultural production lies in constantly improving the methods of farming and strengthening agricultural scientific researches including the improvement of seeds to place agricultural production on a solid scientific and technical basis.

Irrigation is very important in developing agriculture.

The diversification of agriculture represents a main condition for the overall development of agriculture. Economic and technical cooperation and exchange among the developing countries are an important way for surmounting obstacles and difficulties in solving the food and agricultural problem.

If the nonaligned and other developing countries strengthen cooperation with each other in the field of food and agriculture on the basis of mutual accommodation, solidarity and mutual assistance and on the principle of collective self-reliance, it will help promote agricultural development in those countries.

Experiences show that when the nonaligned and other developing countries energetically develop agriculture by mobilizing their potential to the maximum and strengthening cooperation on the principle of self-reliance, they will certainly attain self-sufficiency in food, the article stresses.

CSO: 4120/28

PAPER CALLS FOR NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

SK101236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1114 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN, 9 October carried a signed article titled "Nonaligned Movement and New International Economic Order." The article points out that the Nonaligned Movement for its progressive and revolutionary character has expanded and developed its ranks, surmounting all trials and difficulties, and constantly increased its might in the fierce flames of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism since it appeared on the historic scene.

It further says: The establishment of a new international economic order holds an important place in the tasks for expanding and developing the Nonaligned Movement. It is, first of all, because only when a new international economic order is established can all the nonaligned nations have a substantial guarantee for maintaining the fundamental principle of the movement.

The new international economic order would also create realistic conditions for all the nonaligned nations to abide by the principle of complete equality and noninterference and strengthen unity and cooperation. The nonaligned countries have all conditions and possibilities to establish a new international economic order.

The common desire and purpose of the nonaligned countries based on the noble idea of anti-imperialism and independence is a prerequisite to establishing the new order surmounting manifold difficulties. The enormous economic potential possessed by the nonaligned countries is an important condition for establishing the new order.

The article continues: In order to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one, the nonaligned countries should above all set up a fair banking and monetary system and reorganize all the unfair and irrational economic relations to eradicate the root cause of international exploitation. They should also maintain permanent sovereignty over their domestic resources and economic arteries and establish equal trade relations and a rational system of division of labour.

If all the nonaligned countries build the economy in conformity with the specific conditions of their own countries relying on domestic resources, expand foreign trade on the principle of mutual accommodation and realise close economic cooperation between themselves, they will put an end to the exploitation and plunder by the imperialists, the article stresses.

CSO: 4120/28

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

29 Oct. 81